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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,891 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Friday.
L	HYDASPES	2851	500	G. Schriever	14th Jan.
—	NILE	2726	400	E. Haslewood	21st ,,
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M	ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3116	600	H. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—	SIAM	3711	550	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3338	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—	ARABIA	3693	600	F. C. Harrod	18th ,,
L	THAMES	4103	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M	SARDINIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	H. Haslewood	15th ,,
L	COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—	SIAM	3691	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.

TUESDAY.

M BENGAL ..... 4752 900 W. B. Andrews ... 24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. of the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 300.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April
ARCHIMEDE	4 000	600	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th Jan.1887
WORWARTS	P. Radonicich	2500	450	20th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Malacca" will sail as above on 15th instant. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3 000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 22nd instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 11, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary black Powder
46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.
Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE.

AFTER many years of experience in the requirements of Anglers in India, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are in a position to offer an unsurpassed assortment of FISHING TACKLE from the workshop of one of the best makers in England.

The Stock, which is in first-rate condition, and constantly renewed by fresh consignments, consists of—

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6 in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GENEVA-SWITZERLAND.

FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the SUPERIOR TRAINING and CARE of an English home, in a most healthy and invigorating climate combined with moderate charges.

Pupils prepared for the Public Schools and Universities as well as for the Competitive Examinations in connection with the Army, the Civil Service, etc.

Special attention paid to the study of modern languages. French, German, and Italian, taught by Professors from the University. Music by Masters from the Conservatoire de Musique, one of the finest in Europe.

If desired a personal interview can be had with the Principal who is now in India and arrangements made for taking charge of pupils here to accompany to Europe on his return.

For detailed prospectus, references, etc., please apply by letter to "A. G. K. LEVICK," care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bankers, Bombay, the Agents for the College in India.

Prospectus can also be had at the Office of this Paper.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.

Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.

Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.

Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.

Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children

AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Double Waterproof Percussion, Central Fire, for Guns or Pistols ..... box of 250	1 4
Do. do. for recapping Pin or Central Fire breech-loading cartridge cases ..... ,, 500	2 4
Do. do. for Military Rifles box of 250	1 6
Waterproof Primers, for solid metal and other cartridge cases ,, 500	2 8
Do. do. for Westley Richard's solid drawn cases ..... ,, 500	3 0
Anvils, for Central Fire cartridge cases ..... ,, 500	1 4
Waterproof Primers, with anvils ..... ,, 500	3 8

LOADED CARTRIDGES.

Boxer Patent, for Snider Rifles	·577 bore pkt. of 100	10 0
Eley-Boxer, coiled brass with express (hollow) bullets,	·450 ,, ,, 100	13 0
Do. do. do.	·500 ,, ,, 100	14 8
Eley-Boxer, Bottle-Shaped, ·577 reduced to ·450 bore, Government pattern for Martini-Henry Rifles ..... ,,		100 13 0
Do. do. with express bullets ... ,,		100 14 0
Eley's Solid Drawn Metal Express, ·360 bore ... ,,		100 9 8
Do. do. do.	·577 ,, ... per	100 16 0
Do. do do. Bottle-shaped, for Westley Richard's Express Rifles,	·500 ... per	100 9 8
Do. do. do. for	·450 ..... ,,	8 0
Westley-Richard's solid-drawn Metal, for Express Rifles,	·450 bore... box of	100 8 0
Do. do. do.	·500 ,, ,,	100 9 8
Do. do. Carbines	·450 ,, 1¼ inches long } ,,	100 6 0
Do. do. for Muskets	·450 bore 2¼ inches long } ,,	100 7 0

Note.—The following Cartridge Cases being kept for both Pin and Central Fire Guns and in different sizes it is absolutely necessary for constituents, when ordering, to state whether Pin-fire or Central-fire Cases are required, as also the guage and quality wished for:—

	Per thousand. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, Ordinary Quality, No.	10 Gauge... 30 0
Do. do. do. ,,	12 ,, ... 25 0
Do. do. do. ,,	14 ,, ... 26 0
Do. do. do. ,,	16 ,, ... 26 0
Eley's Blue Medium Quality ,,	12 ,, ... 30 0
Eley's Green, extra Quality and Gas-tight No.	12 Guage... 35 0
Do. do. do. C.F. only ,,	20 ,, 35 0
Do. do. do. do. ,,	8 ,, 72 0

BULLETS AND SHOT.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Chilled Shot, best quality, Nos. 1 to 10 ... per bag of 14 lbs. ...	2 8
Do. do. S. S. G. and S. G ..... do.	3 0
Express Bullets (hollow) ·360 bore, per hundred.	3 0
Do. with copper tubes ·450 ,, ,, ...	3 12
Do. do. ·500 ,, ,, ...	3 12
Do. do. ·577 ,, ,, ...	4 8
Copper Tubes for Express (hollow) Bullets ... per box of 250	1 2
Prepared Bullet Wrapping Paper ..... per sheet ...	0 4

WADS.

Grease Proof, for No. 12 cases (to place between the powder and thick wad) ... per box of 1,000	1 8
Thick Felt, for over powder ..... bag of ¼ lb.	1 8
White Cloth, for over shot ..... bag of 500	1 6
Do. do. ..... box of 250	0 14
White Card Wads ..... per box of 500	0 12
Lubricating Cloth and Jute Wads, for ·360, ·450, ·500 and ·577 cases ..... per box of 100	
each kind	0 10
Lancaster Shot Concentrators, 12 bore ..... per box of 250	1 10

BULLET MOULDS, CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS, &C.

Bullet Moulds, for Spherical Bullets ..... each	2 0
Do. do. ·450, and ·577 Bullets ..... ,,	10 8
Do. do. ·450, Express (hollow) Bullets ,,	12 0
Do. do. ·500, do. do. do. ,,	12 0
Do. do. ·577, do. do. do. ,,	13 8
Cartridge Extractors, for Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 Pin, and C. F. cases ..... ,,	3 0
** Gun Cleaners, ·450, ·500, ·577, and Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 ..... ,,	5 0
Rangoon Oil, for the preservation of Fire-arms, per bottle. ,,	0 8
Do. do. do. ..... double size	0 14
** Powder and Shot Measures, Brass ..... each	2 0
Do. do. German silver ,,	3 0
** Powder Measures (Patent), 3 to 4 drams ... ,,	4 0
** Do. Flasks, Brass mounted ..... ,,	6 0
Shot Pouches, Brass mounted ..... ,,	7 0
Wad Punches ..... ,,	1 4

HUNTING KNIVES.

With Metal Catch, Buck-Horn Handles, Scabbard and Strap complete, 6 inch blade	9 4
Do. 7 do.	10 0
Do. 8 do.	11 0
Skinning Knives, Carved, 7 inch	1 2
Do. do. 8 do	1 10

KYNOCH'S AMMUNITION.

No. 12 C.F. "Perfect" Cases ... per box of 100	3 12
Caps for recapping do. ..... ,, 500	2 0
Anvils do. do. ..... ,, 500	1 4
No. 10 Waterproof Wads for do. ..... ,, 500	0 14
No. 10½ Felt Wads for do. ... per ½ lb. bag	1 8
No. 10 Thin Card Wads for do. ..... box of 500	0 10
No. 10 Thick Card Wads for do ..... ,, 500	0 12
Crimpers for do. ..... each	18 0
No. 12 C.F. Solid Brass Cases ... per box of 100	11 0
Caps for recapping do. ..... ,, 250	1 2
Anvils do. do. ..... ,, 500	1 4
No. 10 Waterproof Wads for do. ..... ,, 500	0 14
No. 11 Felt Wads for do. ... per ½ lb. bag	1 8
No. 10 Thin Card Wads for do. ..... ,, 500	0 10
No. 11 White Cloth Wads for do. ..... ,, 250	1 0
Recapping Apparatus ..... each	6 0

CARTRIDGE BAGS AND BELTS.

Brown Canvas Bags, for 50 Cartridges	4 12
Do. do. do. 75 ,, ...	5 8
Do. do. do. 100 ,, ...	6 8
Patent Belts to hold Cartridges ..... 6 0 to	8 0

CARTRIDGE LOADERS.

*Re-capping Machines, for Pin-Fire Cases ...	6 0
*Do. do. Central-Fire Cases	9 0
*Do. do. ·440 ·500, ·577, and ·577-450	9 0
*Turn-Over, and Closer, for Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 24 Pin or Central Fire Cases	17 0
*Complete Loading and Closing Machine for Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16	27 0

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's "Alliance Prize Powder, Nos. and 6 grain, tin	2 4
Do. do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	50 0
"E. C." Gunpowder, Double the strength of ordinary black powder, 46 grains full charge for a 12 bore gun per tin	5 0
Curtis and Harvey's No. 6 ..... 1 lb. tin	2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	50 0

MEMORANDUM.

The following days are those fixed by the Railway authorities for the transportation of large parcels of Gunpowder, Ammunition, &c., by Goods Train:—

G. I. P. R., North East Line—Wednesdays.
South-East Line—Saturdays.

B. B. & C. I. R.—Saturdays.

The Traffic not being regular, but depending on the freight available, despatch is occasionally delayed from week to week.

Gunpowder and parcels of Ammunition cannot on any account be packed with General Stores for transmission by Rail by ordinary Goods Train.

Small parcels of Gunpowder and loaded Cartridges, not exceeding 10 seers in weight, can be forwarded by Passenger Train at Ordinary Parcels Rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANERY.

GOLF KIT, just received from Roderick Anderson and Sons.
POLO KIT, best selected Bamboo Canes, and Bamboo Root Balls.
HILDEGARDE, or Ladies' Cricket, a new game.
LAWN TENNIS, the new "Centaur" Bat, light, nickelled inner steel frame.
ROUNDERS, Rounder Sticks and Balls.
DUMB BELLS, the new Octagon-headed Bells.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

WALKING STICKS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED WITH HARD BARKS.

"HOAR & CO.'S LATEST NOVELTIES."

Hazel, Spur-Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark-Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn. ... From Rs. 1-8.
Silver Mounted, for presentation ... ...From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER,	STILTON,	GORGONZOLA,	GRUYERE,
Finest rich,	In jars, only,	Rich and mild,	Selected creamy mild,
Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	Per 4 lb. jar Rs. 6.	Per lb. Rs. 1-6.	Per lb., As. 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

CARDIGAN (OR HIVERNAL) JACKETS

GENTS' & LADIES' "*SUPERIOR FINISH*"

Fine Berlin Wool, knitted	Rs. 10 0	THE "ALEXANDRA," comfortable and perfect fitting, fine Navy Blue Berlin	Rs. 10 8
Extra fine do. do.	,, 12 0	Extra large size ditto ditto	,, 12 0
Superfine, very soft	,, 14 0	*LADIES' GAUZE UNDER-VESTS*	
A very superior article, perfect fitting, rich Silk Sleeves. Can be worn as a Vest also, all dark shades.	,, 30 0	Half sleeves, fine pure wool. "A speciality," extra elastic	6 for Rs. 36 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.
CANTON WARE.
(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33 0	Cash, Rs. 36 0	Credit
Per 2 dozen pints	,, 36 0	,, ,, 39 0	,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
PROFESSOR VOLPI'S
CELEBRATED TROUPE
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
ITALIAN BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION of LONDON, Limited.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SORRENTO, arrived from HULL and ANTWERP are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1887.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAME & CO., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 11, 1887.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Hon. Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects within any of the Territories that are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government or Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of January, 1887.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Sheriff of Bombay.

ELASTIC GOODS.

Elastic Stockings	India Rubber Cushions
Ice Bags	Air Beds and Pillows
Abdominal Belts	Riding Belts
Monthly Belts	Cholera Belts
Money Belts	Umbilical Bandages
Obstetric Stays	Obstetric Bandages
Suspensory Bandages	Trusses
Urinals	Sponge Bags

Price list sent free on application.
Up-country orders carefully attended and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADAME MORAND'S
FEMALE PILLS.
THE BEST, MILDEST, AND MOST EFFECTIVE PILLS EVER PREPARED FOR PRESERVING FEMALE HEALTH AND BEAUTY.
FREE from injurious and harmfull ingredients, and may be used without any danger even by delicate women in removing various distressing symptoms peculiar to Females.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.
AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CATARACT SPECTACLES,
Concave Spectacles (for short sight).
Convex Spectacles (for long sight).
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single, " folders.
Eye Preserver, or Gogles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET.
TABLE LINEN TOWELS,
SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.
TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

Each	Rs. as.		Each	Rs. as.
5½ ft. by	5½ ... 3 4	7 ft. by	10 ...	8 0
5½ ft. by	7½ ... 4 6	7 ft. by	12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by	6 .. 4 0	7½ ft. by	7½ ...	6 4
6 ft. by	8 ... 5 6	7½ ft. by	10 ...	8 8
6½ ft. by	6½ ... 4 14	7½ ft. by	12 ...	10 4
6½ ft. by	9 ... 6 12	7½ ft. by	18 ...	15 8
7 ft. by	7 ... 5 8	8½ ft. by	8½ ...	7 4
7 ft. by	9 ... 7 0	8½ ft. by	15 ...	13 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs. as.		Each	Rs. as.
5 ft. by	5 ... 2 12	6½ ft. by	10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by	6 ... 3 4	7 ft. by	7 ..	4 4
6 ft. by	8 ... 4 6	7½ ft. by	10 ...	6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs. as.	Per doz.	Rs. as.
20 in. by 20...	4 8	24 in. by 24...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs. as.
24 in. by 24	4 12

SIDE SLIPS.
Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.
TOWELS.

34 in. by 34... per doz. Rs.	8 8
34 in. by 45... " "	10 8
34 in. by 54 " "	12 8
28 in. by 36... (Toilette) ...	6 8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each...Rs	
7½ ft. by 8½ ft. "	5 0
8½ ft. by 9 ft. "	8 0
" "	9 12

SHEETING.
9 inches wide ..... 14 annas per yard
SHIKAR CLOTH
Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, SERGEANT WILLIAM HOUGHTON, will NOT BE ANSWERABLE for any DEBTS incurred by my wife, ALICE HOUGHTON.
W. HOUGHTON, Sergt. Instr., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Corps, Igatpuri.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held here on WEDNESDAY, 12th instant:—(1) SPECIAL GENERAL at 3 p.m.; for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1887-88, and (2) QUARTERLY at 4 p.m.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th January, 1887.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND due to the 31st ultimo will be distributed along with the Dividend due up to the end of June 1887, in accordance with the powers vested in the Board of Directors to declare Dividends either yearly or half-yearly.
By order of the Board,
BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1886 of Rs. 5 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 18th instant on production of share certificates at the Company's office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row, Bombay, Jan. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYEN KASINATH, DEVIDAS PRANJEEVANDAS, NARANDAS PRANJEEVANDAS and NAGINDAS PRANJEEVANDAS, Executors of the last will and testament of GIRDHAR DAS, wife of PRANJEEVANDAS VAGHJEE, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to MEGHJEE VASSONJEE. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 668 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar within the Island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1 and 2, new No. and old survey No. and new survey No. and by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 3115, 3116, 3117 and 3118 and street Nos. 128, 129, 130, and 131 all which premises are situate at and on the southside of the public road called the Girgaum Back Road forming in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Damjee Jadowjee, on or towards the West by the property of Damodar Lakhmidas, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Pandurang Senoy, and on or towards the South by the public passage leading to the Hindu temple at Walkeshvar and which the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Krishnaji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 11th day of January 1887.
MANSUKLAL & DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 6 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED.—A copy of ROBERTSON'S SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS. X. Y. Z., care of this Paper.

REQUIRED a NATIVE DOCTOR, apply Messrs. WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL & Co., Fort.

NEW GOODS. Received by the Mail, Tricycle Horses with Spider Wheels Rs. 27-8. Ladies' Work-Boxes and Baskets from Rs. 2-4. Thousand other presents very cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

RE THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The SALE of the Mills of the abovenamed Company is POSTPONED sine die. Dated this 10th day of January 1887. NANU & HORMASJEE, Attorneys to the Executors of the late Seth Kessowjee Jadowjee.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have become more popular than ever for their simplicity, durability, cheapness, and variety of work. Price list post free. 9, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED a HINDOO CLERK with knowledge of Accounts. Apply to S., care of this Paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, a Gentleman's Court Dress (period 1760) only once worn.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

A LADY, going to England in the spring, wishes to take charge of one or two children in return for her passage. Address to C. M., Post Master, Amraoti.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters, on moderate terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COWAN'S GELATINO CHLORIDE PLATES, for Transparencies, &c., 4½ by 3½. Just received.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhounds. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to L. S. ASHBY, Bo. Po. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Persian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct by U.M. Inst. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

"WHY PAY MORE".—White Kid Gloves from Rs. 1-12 per pair. White dress Gloves from Dress pumps Rs. 6-15 per pair. Silk Handkerchiefs 8 as. each. THE CASH BAZAAR, Linen Handkerchiefs Rs. 1-8 each. Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, also Dhurries, Moradabad free. BURJIMULL and Co., &c., &c. Price list posted Row, and Meadow-street. Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart

SALESMAN, a Parsee with experienced and intelligent young boy and T. Red a good knowledge of Grey, White, Printed Goods and capable of influencing business Paper. engagement. Apply to "W" care of this

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE, of the finest Brands, at PARSEES, Apollo Street

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Japanese Tea sets and China fans, &c.
AT 1 30 P.M.
1 Australian mare, fast goer, the property of . N. Fox, Esqr., goes in harness, very quiet.
1 Handsome strong second-hand Victoria.
1 Handsome strong English built Cab.
1 " " fast-trotting Galloway.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
The bungalow, with outhouses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
Under instructions from Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock in trade, consisting of alabaster toys, fancy Parisian figures, handsome marble and plaster of Paris busts, oblong and round marble tables of various colours with suitable fancy stands, crosses, cement, casks, corals and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 11, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF SINGAPORE AND JAHORE TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder,
100 tons Singapore and Jahore teak boards and scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAKSQUARES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY next the 13th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder,
100 tons Superior 1st class teaksquares
100 do. do. 2nd do.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 15th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Road, close to the Great Eastern Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood hous-hold furniture, best platedware, crockery and glasswark, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, &c., the property of L. RUSSWORTH, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms ON MONDAY, the 17th January, at 3 p.m. precisely, on account of whom it may concern.
An invoice of 5 cases just arrived consisting of various fancy articles and toys suitable for school presents, such as slates, spectographs, painting boxes, cards, pen boxes, &c. &c.
Now on view.

On SATURDAY the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road at the bungalow lately in the occupation of the late Mr. V. Frotwell the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, tables and hanging lamps, pictures, &c.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. THAMES.
On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
An invoice of 3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suites consisting of Scotch cheviot suiting, light check fancy suiting, mixture fancy check worsted, mix solid twill, mix solid fancy wave worsted, Scotch fancy suiting, milled plush-finished suiting, fancy suiting, fancy milled suiting, heavy black blue superfine corkscrew, indigo blue solid twill superworsted, wooded black solid heavy wave worsted, light Scotch homespun, mix solid worsted, diagonal coating, Scotch check, fancy stripe, fancy tweed, large and small check fancy worsted, black and white shepard's check, heavy stripe tweed, Scotch grab check tweed, &c.
The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

SALE OF very valuable landed property in the Pedder Road at Cumballa Hill.
On SATURDAY the 29th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz.
All that piece of Pension and Tax ground containing by admeasurement 4,422 square yards or thereabouts together with the newly built bungalow, cookroom stable, servants' quarters and outhouses standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Pedder Road at Cumballa Hill in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvee registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17 and No. A 50, new survey No. 711 and bounded on the East by the vacant land formerly belonging to Ramchunver Pandoosett, but now to Damodar Succaram, on the West and South partly by a public passage formerly called Gowan and partly by the vacant ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and on the North by pieces of vacant land formerly the property of one Pedro a Portuguese and of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanza respectively but now of Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Mingnel Antonio Duart respectively, and which said Bungalow and premises are now in the occupation of A. F. Cox, Esq.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 11, 1887.

JUNAGADH RAILWAY.
WANTED, a few experienced OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEARS. Apply, stating salary expected, and sending copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER in charge, Junagadh Railway, Junagadh.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healths, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*.
THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES, BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c.,
Stock on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following:—
REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28 8
Do. one Shamrock	" 26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.
PRICE RS. 8-8.
SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.
The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!
Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.
PRICE RS. 8-8.
Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price .....Rs. 8-12
Free and Safe by V. P. Post, " .....Rs. 8-14
May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
Mr. JEHANGEER B. KURRANEE, Parsee Bazaar Street,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.
Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	"	8 8
Extra Super "	"	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	"	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	"	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	"	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	"	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	per Pair.	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	"	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	"	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	"	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	"	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	"	22 8
Extra Super Cashmere, Navy Blue, Maroon Cardinal, perfectly fast colour, of the best Socks made	"	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	"	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	"	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Halfhose, pure wool	"	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	"	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, hand-made ...	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	"	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, hand-made	"	3 12
Navy Cotton	"	3 8

UNDER VESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating	Each 7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear...	6
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves.	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm.....	6 for 39 0
Out sizes	Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

UNDER PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for 33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating.....	Per pair 10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants.....	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm.....	6 for 39 0
Out sizes	Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ..... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers " ..... " 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

NOTICES.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Four Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms, &c. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, a Light, Easy Running Miniature BROUGHAM, built at the Royal Carrriage Factory, London.
A GREY ARAB HORSE. The turn out, with set of English leather harness. Rs. 1,150.
Also a Bombay built DOGCART, Rs. 230.
As owner has left Bombay reasonable offers, will be considered.
May be seen at the SASSOON REFORMATORY, Grant Road, or will be sent for inspection on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poon wood or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, 7 January 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,330 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Compay's Offices, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 26th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd Jan. 1887.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, GRANT ROAD, GIRGAUM.
THE above Institution has been established for the education and training of deaf-mute children, and pupils of every class and denomination are admitted to the benefits of the school. From those who can afford to pay a small fee is required, but indigent children are received gratis. Except in the case of Christian pupils, the course of instruction is strictly confined to the secular branches.
Throughout the whole of India there are no fewer than 250,000 deaf-mutes, and of this number there are upwards of 16,000 in the Bombay residency. The Institution at Grant Road is the only establishment in the country for the education of this class of children.
The Committee of Management earnestly appeal to the parents and guardians of deaf mute boys to avail themselves of the advantages which the Institution offers, and at the same time would call upon the benevolent public for pecuniary aid.
Copies of the prospectus of the Institution and all necessary information respecting the admission of pupils may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. T. A. WALSH, Grant Road, Girgaum.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 and 10, King Street, Cheapside, London
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
ASSURANCES on the Lives of the general public are granted by this Institution at very favourable Rates of Premium.
POLICIES ISSUED IN STERLING OR RUPEES.
Assurances granted by which "Retiring Provisions" may be secured, and a surviving family protected in the event of premature death.
"Free Policies" issued, which can never entirely lapse from non-payment of premiums.
AGENTS IN { Calcutta.—Messrs. D. L. COWIE & Co. Madras—Messrs. PARRY & Co. Bombay.—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Colombo—Messrs LEWIS, BROWN & Co. Singapore—Messrs. PATERSON SIMONS & Co.
of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.
H. M. BAKER,
Secretary.
Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, 17th Regt., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—D. Baldino (s), from Hongkong; Gelert (s), Moulmein; Arabia (s), Glasgow; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

FAIR.—The annual Peer Futty Ally fair will be held this day at Dadur.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 17th Bombay Infantry at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 this evening:—

Overture...Ruche d'Or .....Bressant.
Waltz .....Little Sailors .....Gwyllym Crowe.
Selection...Les Cloches de Corneville.Planquette.
Polka .....Bombarde.....Schindler.
Waltz .....Pluie d'Or .....Waldteufel.
Gallop .....True Blue.....Hartmann.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT.—Two men named Shaik Boodun Gool Jeesaha and Shaik Ebrahim were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Hussain Rukma with a stick, at Bellasis Road, on Sunday evening last, at about 7 o'clock. The accused, it appears, were under the influence of liquor when they committed the assault. A policeman was called who arrested them. They were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, or in default to undergo a further term of fifteen days' similar imprisonment.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Ladoo Lalla *alias* Ladoo Khundoo, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing into the premises of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy at Gilder Street on Saturday night last, with the intent to commit theft. The accused on the night in question was found to have concealed himself in the inner verandah of complainant's house, where he was found and handed over to the police. The accused in his defence said he suddenly took ill, and laid himself down under a bench in complainant's verandah, but with no criminal intention. He also admitted a previous conviction. He was thereupon sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Bhugwan Govind and Monia Jeevan, two ghorawallahs, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a bundle containing wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 30, the property of a washerman named Bulwant Waghoojee, from the Dhobie Ghaut at Mahaluxumee, on Monday evening last. The two accused were arrested by a policeman on the road, who had received information that a dhobie had lost a bundle of clothes a short time previously. The property was subsequently identified by the complainant. The two accused pleaded they were under the influence of liquor when they committed the theft. They were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOVEL MODE OF OBTAINING PROMOTION.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper heard a case in which Keshinath Ramchandra, a clerk in the Vaccination Department, charged one Kashinath Bhau, a subordinate vaccinator in the same department, with fabricating false evidence against him.

Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

From an information filed by the complainant it appeared that he received an invitation to a dinner on the 29th September from another Hindoo in the same department, named Balla Babajee. Before the dinner came off, however, he learnt from Balla Babajee that three others had been asked to the same dinner at the instigation of the accused, whose intentions were to make them all drunk, and eventually get them taken up by the police, to be placed before the magistrate on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Informant also learnt that the plot had been hatched against him especially so as to get him dismissed from his employment, and enable the accused to fill the vacancy. On becoming aware of this, informant did not attend the dinner, and reported the matter to the police and to his superior, Dr. Hewlett, by both of whom he was advised to take these proceedings.

In cross-examination complainant admitted he had been charged with various irregularities by his superiors, but none were proved against him. He did not think he would have got drunk if he had accepted Balla Babajee's invitation, as no one could make him drunk against his will.

Balla Babajee stated that on the 20th of September last the accused had taken him to a temple and there after swearing him to secrecy arranged the plan of enticing complainant to his house to a dinner, making him drunk, and afterwards giving him in charge to several sepoys placed in readiness in the neighbourhood of his house. Witness had pretended to take the oath, but had not really taken it. The accused had told him that the Superintendent of Vaccination had instructed him to hatch the plot.

The case was then adjourned.

A NOVEL CLAIM TO RECOVER WINNINGS AT GAMBLING.

In the case of Khushall Hurjeevan *vs.* Merwanjee Khurshedjee, the particulars of which were published in our paper of the 17th ult., judgment has been given at the High Court by Mr. Justice Jardine. The plaintiff brought the suit to recover certain currency notes, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,650, and sought for such damages as the Court might deem proper. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgement, said:—The property in this suit consists of currency notes seized by the police from the defendant on a charge of theft, which the police magistrate dismissed. The police magistrate kept the notes and directed plaintiff to sue for them: hence the suit. He might have returned the notes to the defendant under the authority of *in re* Annapurnabai (I.L.R., Bombay 630). The plaintiff, a Brahmin, a speculator on the fall of rain, deposes that he took the notes in question to a bungalow at Mahim on the 11th November, 1885; and that the defendant quietly took them from him, and took them to a privy in a side room; and then coming back, being called by his confederates, tried to run away with the notes upon him. The plaintiff's case is that the defendant took them by theft. The plaintiff is corroborated by one Gowrishunker; but both these men seem to be people of bad conduct, and have been several times convicted of petty offences. As regards the theft, they are contradicted by the defendant and his witnesses; and in this state of the evidence, it would be unsafe to treat the plaintiff's case as proved by himself and Gowrishunker. The plaintiff's story is highly improbable as regards his object in meeting the defendant at the bungalow in Mahim. There was no occasion to take any money there, especially a large sum like Rs. 2,650, in connection with the Abkari business which, the plaintiff says, the defendant was trying to get him to join. The plaintiff had made no enquiry about this business, and did not even know whether the defendant had got a license. The plaintiff is not a young, inexperienced man likely to be duped into a sudden parting with his money; he is worn and hackneyed in the ways of men and well acquainted with the police courts. The plaintiff says, too, that he hoped the defendant would procure him the services of a barrister on cheap terms to defend the plaintiff's brother-in-law at the Criminal Sessions of this Court. But this is a very hazy story, and there is no apparent reason why the plaintiff should go to a bungalow at Mahim for this purpose. The story about how the defendant was allowed to go off with the notes is not at all probable. I am of opinion that the plaintiff has not proved his claim, and that the suit must be dismissed. The case has occupied five or six days in hearing, and it may be satisfactory to the parties that I should state further the impression made on me by the evidence for the defence. The defendant has made a defence which in many respects is similar to the story of the plaintiff. He, too, is no young simpleton, but has been a distiller and dealer in liquor for years. He says that a person, unknown to him, suddenly suggested to him that he should become a commission agent for a trader of Bhavnuggur, who wanted to establish a Europe shop at Bhoswal. This person, one Sorabjee Bhikajee, he says, introduced him to the plaintiff, who pretended to be the moonim of the Bhavnuggur Shet. Various meetings occurred at the plaintiff's room in a chawl at Falkland Road; and the defendant wishes me to believe that he, without any enquiry whatever as to who the Bhavnuggur man was, or what his trade or credit were, without putting a single question to him or any Bhavnuggur merchant in Bombay, and without requiring a reference, advanced Rs. 2,700 to this mysterious man, without any promissory note or writing whatever, without any previous acquaintance with him or his moonim or the man Sorabjee. The defendant tries to corroborate himself with some entries in which he records his lending this money to the Shet Tribhowundas. But he did not produce these entries to the police, and he denied that he had any such. They are highly suspicious and containing the usual statements they do about the intervention of the moonim and Sorabjee, and equally so in not containing the father's name of the Bhavnuggur Shet, nor even in the ledger heading, an omission which the defendant and his mehta have not explained in a way which can be believed. It is quite plain from the defendant's evidence that he himself acted as if no Shet existed; he has not attempted even yet to enquire into identities; and the evidence of his presence at the Mahim bungalow is very indistinct as compared with that about the other persons who were there. The defendant did not mention his name during the long examination held by the police on the night of the row. I am of opinion the defendant has not given a true account of what occurred before the incident at Mahim. The defendant goes on to say that finding himself cheated out of his money, he determined to get it back by a trick, the plaintiff, the pretended moonim, suggesting that the Bhavnuggur Shet should be induced to gamble when he would be certain to lose, and in this way the defendant might get back his money. The defendant, who had originally, as he says, conspired with the plaintiff to trick his master, the Bhavnuggur Shet, out of two per cent. commission, now accepted this confidence of the moonim, and hoped by his aid to win the money back. After the arrival at Mahim, the defendant says he got the plaintiff to get the Shet to pay him back the money now sued for before beginning to gamble. This is how, the defendant says, he got possession. This story is too improable, and I believe it to be untrue. It was suggested by the learned counsel for the defence that the Court might possibly enough come to the opinion that the money paid to the defendant might have been for losses at play. I am of opinion that the best explanation of the matter is that the parties had agreed to meet at Mahim to gamble, and that the row arose at some such dispute as is common enough among gamblers. It is quite plain that the bungalow at Mahim was not hired for any purpose of any legitimate business. I now come to some undisputed facts. The bungalow was hired for a day by the defendant with the concurrence of the plaintiff. Sorabjee was with the defendant at the hiring, and conducted the plaintiff to the spot. Gowrishunker was there, and on him three dice were found by the police. A few playing cards were found in the bungalow. The defendant took Rs. 2,000 there to gamble with, and he had raised it after going to Surat and pawning ornaments for this very purpose. They had also got a bottle of liquor, some flowers, and sweetmeats; and some of them took their coats and turbans off. The defendant himself asserts what all these facts confirm that the meeting was for the purpose of gambling. It may therefore more easily be inferred that the meetings in Falkland Road were of the same kind, and that what the defendant calls loans, and for which he took no written document, were merely gambling payments. It seems to me probable enough that the defendant did intend somehow to get back some money, whether by return of previous payments or by fresh winnings, I am not sure. He says, and it is not improbable, that he feared some resistance if he tried to walk off with his winnings. Such incidents are not uncommon; and it is to be noticed that neither the plaintiff nor Gowrishunker is of good character. I see no reason to disbelieve the defendant's statement that he arranged a scheme to be called away by his friends, and that this was done. When he tried to get away, the scuffle occurred; the police appeared; and both parties were taken to the police inspector; and first orally, and then in writing, the two stories on which the parties now base their respective cases were narrated that afternoon and night. Each charged the other with an offence. What was the exact reason of the quarrel, how the Rs. 2,650 notes were transferred to the defendant, from whom the police took them, are questions to which the evidence does not afford answers. As likely as not, they may have been hazarded at play, and a dispute may have occurred. They are not satisfactorily traced to the play, and I do not think it proved that the plaintiff was in possession, nor can I hold it proved that the Bhavnugger Shet was in possession. If the plaintiff really handed the notes to the defendant, I cannot say whether he did it as one gambler may pass over winnings across the table or from a pool, or how. But the parties and the witness, Gowrishanker, have given false accounts of what really occurred. In order to gratify their avarice, they made these complaints of theft to the police that night, drawing greatly on their imaginations, the one perhaps being stimulated from what he heard of the other party's story, the plot being of the same sort. Some stress has been laid by the counsel for the plaintiff on an alleged denial by the defendant to Briscoe (police inspector) that he had the notes on his person. I attach no particular weight to his evidence. Firstly, it is not easy to be sure what the exact question was. Secondly, the defendant's understanding of it is in doubt, *e.g.*, I am not sure that the word "paissa" necessarily includes currency notes. Again, the defendant may have thought that what was meant was possession as charged, *i.e.* by theft which he denied. I now dismiss the suit. I direct the plaintiff to pay his own costs and those of the defendant up to and including the 19th December; and that the defendant pay his own costs subsequent to that date, they having been caused by a defence I hold to be untrue. The notes in Court to be handed over to the defendant.

"VANDALISM" AT BIJAPORE.

MR. F. V. GROWSE, who recently visited Bijapore, has been horrified at what he describes as the Vandalism which has been perpetrated there. He thus unburthens himself in the columns of the Allahabad paper:—

Not one single rupee has been devoted to architectural conservation, while thousands have been wasted in tasteless alterations and wanton destruction. The Railway Station outside the walls is close to one of the old gates, which, if utilised, would have supplied a picturesque entry into the town. It has been abandoned, and an unsightly breach effected at a distance of only 30 yards or so, simply in order to allow of the new road being made in an absolutely straight line. The principal gate of the citadel has been similarly treated. As the readiest mode of disposing of the enormous heaps of debris caused by wholesale demolition, the moat of the fort has been in great measure filled up, thereby ruining an elaborate system of irrigation besides robbing the walls of their proper proportion. All trace of a large tank in the palace square has also been obliterated, and an ornamental pavilion, which stood in the centre, has been rendered useless and unmeaning. The buildings grouped about this tank have been converted into official quarters, and now present all the appearance of huge stacks of packing cases, as piled up on the platform of a railway station, and are absolutely characterless, the arcades that diversified their facades having all been built up flush with the outer wall and pierced with windows of one uniform English pattern. It is difficult to conceive if this arrangement is anything else than a studied disfigurement of the original design; for, as the walls are very massive, it would have been far more economical to retain the arches and recess, the windows under them, thus preserving all the external features intact, and at the same time providing convenient sills for flowerpots. As it is, the enormous expense of wall from top to bottom and from one end to the other in an unbroken flat.

The buildings you mention are those of most interest (except that it is the *tomb*, and not the *mosque*, of Ibrahim Shah, which is specially noteworthy), and upon the whole it is fortunate that they have not been touched, but are still uncared for and neglected. Mahmud's tomb, with its huge dome, is a wonderful piece of engineering; but as architecture it as undeniably hideous. The only point from which it looks well is from a little distance in front of its great gateway, which thus combines with the structure behind and gives it a dignity which, seen by itself, it sadly wants. The upper story of the gate (which is close to the railway station) was for a time converted into a Dak Bungalow and has been much disfigured by the blocking up of arches and insertion of windows. These excrescences might now be removed, as the rooms, which were only accessible by a steep narrow staircase, have again been delivered over to the bats and owls, and travellers are accommodated in the adjoining mosque. A Goanese butler is in charge, and there is no occasion to take provisions, as he can supply a very good dinner. Bath-rooms have been conspicuously run up against the outer walls of the sacred edifice, and a door to get down to them has been made by cutting out the mihrab! This can scarcely be called in good taste, but there are scores of desecrated mosques in the city, which the Mahomedans themselves use either for cattle-sheds or other more ignoble purposes. The mihrab in the Jama Musjid is, as you say, very sumptuous and magnificent; but it is rather a perversion of language to call it a chapel! The mosque itself answers exactly to a cathedral, and the mihrab to the reredos at the back of the altar. All the Bijapur domes are of a peculiar and not very elegant shape, resembling a ball dropt in a cup. The admixture of Hindu forms in the architecture is very remarkable, and is chiefly due to the influences of Ibrahim Shah, who invented a court dialect which was a mixture of Persian, Braj and Marathi. All his new buildings bear Sanskrit names by which they are still known, and he went so far as to worship openly at the Hindu shrine of Narsobe. The destruction of the city began not with the Marathas, but with Aurangzebe, who could not tolerate the idolatrous tendencies of the old local dynasty. It has been completed by our utilitarian engineers of the present day.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all displeasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE N.-W. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was held in the Thornhill Library last Saturday morning at eleven o'clock. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided, and the following Members of Council were present:—The Hon. Mr. J. W. Quinton; the Hon. Moulvi Sayyed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. T. Conlan; the Hon. Mr. J. Woodburn; the Hon. Raja Pertab Narain Singh; the Hon. Mr. M. A. McConaghey; the Hon. Rai Durga Persad; the Hon. Pandit Adjudhia Nath; and the Hon. Mr. G. E. Knox

His Honor, the president, in opening the proceedings, said:

"Gentlemen,—This meeting, our first of the new Legislative Council for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is chiefly for the purpose of opening it formally. It has been impossible for the local Government to foresee beforehand precisely the time by which all the preliminary proceedings necessary for the due and regular establishment of a Legislative Council would be concluded; there has been some delay in correspondence with the home authorities, and we have only just obtained the final sanction to our rules and nominations. I hoped that all this business might have been arranged earlier in the season: nevertheless, as matters stand, I thought it best to lose no time in holding our first meeting, especially, as most of our members are here in connection with the Public Service Commission, and some of them could not attend later. Under the circumstances the business before the meeting is, as I have said, chiefly formal. We do not pretend to lay before you, ready and prepared for the first opening, any legislative projects of material interest or importance; there has been neither time nor opportunity for the discussion or consideration of such projects; we are not yet in working order; we have to set up, so to say, our machinery, to make ourselves familiar with the rules of business (which have only just been gazetted), and generally to settle our future course of procedure, and to consult regarding the measures or proposals that may before long be taken up.

"There is, I trust, no need for me to enlarge upon the objects and reasons that have induced me to press upon the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council the establishment of a Legislative Council in these Provinces. The idea is no new one, nor can I claim the credit of being the first Lieutenant-Governor who moved in the matter. There can be no manner of doubt that in the Indian Councils Act of 1861 her Majesty's Government recognized, as a principle of public policy, the gradual extension to different provinces, as the progress and circumstances of the country might require, of the system of Legislative Councils inaugurated by that Act. And so far back as in 1868 Sir William Muir proposed to the Government of India to give the North-West Provinces their own Council. The argument, which I hold to be a just and sound one, was then, and is now, that legislation regarding local needs and interests, and generally of the kind which under the Statute of 1861 devolves upon local Councils, will be much better done, for all substantial purposes, by a body deliberating at some place within the territory concerned, than at Simla or Calcutta; that distribution of legislative business on this plan would be a relief to the Governor-General's Council, and would be advantageous to the local Government; in short, that the arrangement would be more convenient and more generally satisfactory to all parties. As I have said, I take this argument to be sound; and I may add that since those days Oudh has been placed under this Lieutenant Governorship; so that the united Provinces now constitute an administration which in area and revenue is in no way inferior to the local Governments that are already provided with Councils, while its population is one of the largest under any local Government in India.

"If, therefore, we may judge by the analogy of the other Provinces to which the Councils Act has now been extended for nearly 25 years, a Council for legislative purposes is in these Provinces the fit and natural accessory of a Government that is charged with public interests of such considerable importance and magnitude.

"In the next place, I believe that in these Provinces we are now quite capable of carrying on our own provincial legislation; and what is more, it is, I am convinced, politically expedient that we should be allowed to undertake it, I am certain that to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being it must always be an advantage to be aided by his Council in the examination of any defects existing or improvements to be made in our local laws and to meet, periodically, some of the leading men from different parts of the country with whom, as his constituted advisers, he can consult on any legislative question before the Government, and from whom he may receive the deliberate views and suggestions of independent yet responsible colleagues. For even although such questions might not always fall within the scope of our local jurisdiction, this Government would, I think, be always disposed to take the opinions of members of its own Council upon the bearing of any project of law affecting the people of the provinces. And I should hope that the rule of business entitling members to ask for papers and returns connected with any Bill before Council may be so widened or may be interpreted with sufficient latitude, that full opportunity may be afforded, on the one hand, for ascertaining and on the other hand for explaining the policy and intentions of the Government at any time during the passage of measures through Council. The meetings will, at any rate, provide occasions which should be as useful to the Government as to any one else—and which would be, at any rate, often welcome to me personally, when suggestions can be put forward and examined viva voce, and can be freely discussed face to face, instead of being presented through letters, reports, and formal Resolutions published in the *Gazette*.

"It is upon these considerations, Gentlemen, that I anticipate much advantage to the country and to the Government, from the establishment of a Council in these Provinces, upon the model and according to the constitution of all Indian Legislative Councils. I believe that the policy represented by its establishment, in this form, is acquiesced in by those whose experience, political judgment, and influence give the greatest weight and value to their support; and in this substantial sense I venture to think that the measure is popular. I am quite aware that, in regard to this Council—a project which has now been realized as well as in regard to the Allahabad University, a project not yet realized—I myself shall have barely had time to complete and throw open the fabric of institutions which must be brought into full practical operation, and possibly enlarged, under my successors. Nevertheless, it is something to have accomplished the first step, which is usually the important one; nor does any one expect the development of such institutions to be more than gradual. It is to me a matter of much gratification to preside at our first meeting, and I am confident that I shall leave in the hands of my colleagues here and of my successors in office a Council that will grow in utility and importance and that will materially aid in promoting the interests of the territory over which it has how assumed jurisdiction."

The Hon. Mr. Quinton then moved for leave to introduce a Bill for shortening the language used in the Acts of the Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes. He said:—

"Sir,—It has been found desirable in the Imperial Parliament and in the local Legislatures in India to pass laws enacting, once for all, provisions relating to the commencement of Acts—the effect of repealing sections and such like matters, to define words in ordinary use in legislative measures—in order to prevent needless repetitions in successive Acts, and to keep down the useless expansion of the Statute-book. This example I now propose that we should follow; and I think we cannot more appropriately inaugurate the work of this Council than by clearing the ground in this way for the formal portion of our future labours. If the motion be accepted, the Bill will be introduced on a future date of which due notice will be given; and, on the motion to refer it to a Select Committee, its provisions will be explained, and hon'ble members will on that occasion have full opportunity for discussing its principles and details."

The motion was put and carried, and the Council was adjourned to the 9th February.

There was a considerable gathering in the Library of ladies and European and native gentlemen to witness the proceedings. Amongst others there were Sir John Edge; Mr. Justice Straight; Mr. Justice Broadhurst; Mr. Lawrence; Mr. Porter; Colonel Crawford; the Rev. Mr. Scobell; the Rev. Mr. Brook Deedes; the Rev. Mr. Constable; the Rev. Mr. Clarke; Moulvi Samiulla-Khan, C. M. G.; Thakur Mahabir Persad; Mr. Smeaton; Mr. Daniel and Mr. Holderness.

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THE MADRAS CATASTROPHE.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, Sheriff of Madras, wrote to the Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor:—

"I had the honor, late yesterday evening, of receiving your letter, expressing the desire of H. E. the Governor that, as the Sheriff of Madras, I should convene a public meeting to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for the relief of the distress occasioned by the late fire at the Park Fair. I immediately placed myself in communication with Major Moore, the President of the Municipality, Colonel Weldon the Commissioner of Police, and others, whose opinions could be relied upon, and they concur with me in the belief that the sufferers in the calamity do not, in the generality of cases, belong to that class of persons who would desire pecuniary relief, and that such of them as, on completion of the investigation by the police, seem to need or deserve aid could be sufficiently relieved, from the private subscriptions already started, and which the Commissioner of Police has kindly consented to receive and apply to such cases, and to the staff of persons who helped the distressed on the occasion of the fire in an appropriate manner. When I started the private subscriptions above alluded to, I was in the dark as to the exact details of the distress caused. Indeed, I went to the Park on the night of the disastrous fire, and the following morning, provided with money to meet the cases of need; but I have since been convinced that the distress does not seem such as would necessitate the measures suggested by his Excellency, which, if resorted to, is likely to bring in funds from all parts of the globe that we may not be able to spend for the purpose for which they are called. If, however, there is sufficient reason, of which I am not at present aware, for such a measure, I dare say that, in my official capacity, I will receive a requisition from the inhabitants in the usual form, in which case I shall take prompt action. In the meantime, I beg to thank his Excellency, on behalf of the surviving friends and relatives of those lost in the catastrophe, for his kindness and sympathy, and for the offer of the Banqueting Hall for the proposed meeting, which will be most thankfully availed of, if necessary. Should after this communication, his Excellency still feel the measures suggested by him to be desirable, I shall, on hearing from you to that effect, call a meeting at once."

On the 6th instant, Mr. Ramasawmy Moodelliar wrote:—

"In continuation of my letter of yesterday, I beg to enclose herewith a telegram I have received from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of Bombay, to which I replied as follows:—'Warm thanks for your kind sympathy and generous offer of help. I believe at present that local assistance being offered will be sufficient to relieve distress.' And I may inform you that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., have also received Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the distressed from different parties in India and England. From this I believe you will infer that people may now be ready in various parts of the world to send in subscriptions, though they may not know to whom to send the same. And this may go to show that the opinion expressed in mine of yesterday is not a mistaken one. As I am anxious to know what his Excellency's feeling may be with reference to my last, I shall thank you to let me know the same. I believe you will think it desirable to show this letter also to his Excellency."

LAW AND ORDER IN IRELAND.

On this subject *Truth* delivers itself as follows:—Mr. Goschen must be in a state of the wildest elation. At length his doctrines in regard to property have been acted upon. In the Autumn Session, Mr. Parnell pointed out that, owing to the fall in the price of produce, a large number of Irish tenants could not pay their rents. Government admitted this, but insisted that, if a tenant cannot pay, he ought to be put out on the roadside, with his wife and children, to die of cold and starvation, if his landlord be so minded. Lord Clanricarde and other landlords were so minded. The Irish Nationalist members collected all the money that the poor tenants could pay, and offered it to the landlords, vainly fancying that their cold hearts would be moved to accept it. The Nationalists pleaded, as Portia pleaded to Shylock. "My bond, I want my bond," replied the landlords, and now Government has stopped in to thrust these pleading Portias into prison. Mammon is God, and great is Goschen, his prophet.

We are constantly being told that the study of history is very useful. But for my part, I believe it is utter waste of time, except, of course, to young men who are going up for examination. If history were of any practical use to any one in the affairs of life, we might expect it to be useful to Irish Secretaries. Yet, here is Sir Michael Hicks-Beach chock full of history, cutting his own fingers gaily with the knife of Coercion, just as if Messrs. Forster and Trevelyan had never mutilated themselves with the same weapon. If there is one fact more emphasized by history than another, it is that coercion means failure, ruin, and political death to the Irish Secretary who allows himself to be cajoled or driven into it. Yet, as I say, here we have Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, against his own inclination, blindly making a "scarecow" of himself merely to please Lord Ashbourne and the *Times*, just as if history were an "old almanack."

As to the Government action against Mr. Dillon and his associates, it divides itself plainly into two facts, whereof one is utterly and absolutely illegal, and the other, though legal, is unconstitutional, and contrary to the spirit, though not the letter, of the law. The legality or illegality of the Governmental proceeding is, however, not of much consequence. The important question is, what effect will it have upon the Plan of Campaign? The answer to this, to a very great extent, depends upon the action of the Irish clergy. If the Priests will be true to the people in this emergency, they may make the success of the "Plan of Campaign" a certainty, in spite of anything the Government can do. If the League "rent offices" can be held nowhere else, they can certainly be held in the chapels. It would be something sillier than even the "stupid party" have ever done yet to break into an Irish chapel during mass, and arrest a priest sitting at the altar rails and taking subscriptions. It may, perhaps, be said that this might not be a very clerical thing for a priest to do. But so long as it is not considered unchristian to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked," I can hardly fancy that any Irish priest would see any real harm in using his chapel in furtherance of a plan whose object is to save the hungry from dying of starvation, and the naked from being turned out homeless on the hillside.

Meanwhile, I am glad to hear a squeal from the Rev. Dr. Kane and the "Loyal Protestants of the north" against the pricks of Irish landlordism. The "loyal" men of Ulster it seems, while "scorning the tactics of the ignorant and seditious peasantry of the south and west," can't pay their rents any better than those "ignorant and seditious" papists, and want to get all the benefit of the Plan of Campaign without incurring the odium of adopting it. But I venture to say to Dr. Kane, "My dear sir, make your choice—be a hare or a hound, whichever you like. The plan of hunting with the one, and running with the other, though it may be made to look very pretty and plausible in a letter to the newspapers, seldom turns out well in practice."

No one can suspect me of any undue affection for Orangemen under any circumstances, yet I hardly go along with bench, bar, and press in the censure of the Omagh juries which refused to convict, on the "clearest evidence," the Belfast rioters brought before them on capital charges. Common sense teaches us that a "casualty" occurring in the midst of a riot is (no matter what the law may call it) not morally a murder in the ordinary sense of the word at all. Riots are bad things, and must, of course, be stopped; but there is no very great amount of individual criminality in those who are led (often by mere youth and high spirits, or perhaps by a glass too much) to take part in them.

Hangings and sentences of seven years' penal servitude, like that passed the other day at Omagh, seem to me to be altogether out of place in the case of rioters, who are probably very decent fellows when they are not fighting with each other. What we really want for rioters, is sharp, quick justice, and short sentences. The law ought to be modified in the case of riot, and the power of magistrates extended. An energetic stipendiary sitting, say at 11 a.m. (a comfortable hour), might easily dispose of all the rioters by 4 p.m. on the day after the riot, giving them, impartially, sentences of six months' imprisonment with hard labour all round. Such a magistrate (of course, the law would have to be altered) would not attempt to follow the course and ascertain the consequences of each particular brickbat. He would simply establish the fact that the defendant was seen in the street with half a brick in his hand, and heard to shout "To somewhere with the Pope," or "King William" (as the case might be), and then he would give him six months.

In this way pretty nearly the whole riotous population of a town like Belfast might be passed through the police-court to the gaol in the short course of a winter's day. This would have a very good effect, and would very soon put an end to riots.

I want an Act of Parliament to say that everything done in the course of a riot is "riot," an offence to be tried summarily, and that the punishment is six months' imprisonment with hard labour. At the same time, I would punish far more severely those who (like Lord Randolph Churchill in the Belfast case) advocate riot.

The latest effusion of the Irish Government reads strangely. Edward Saxe-Weimar, a German Prince in command of the English army of occupation, informs all whom it may concern that certain persons are endeavouring to control the relations between landlords and tenants, and that, in pursuance of this detestable crime (a crime that the Government admits that it also has been committing), certain persons have incited the tenants to pay rents into their hands. Such miscreants are, therefore, warned by the aforesaid Edward Saxe-Weimar that they are engaged in an unlawful conspiracy, which will expose them to prosecution, and that all moneys, receipts, books, and documents given for the sake of such conspiracy are liable to be seized, arrested, and brought to trial.

The doctrine of the Government in regard to the moneys that have been seized in Ireland from Mr. Dillon and others is, I believe, this. They belong to no one. Mr. Dillon and his friends are not trustees, and could not be sued by the tenants for these moneys; in the same way, Mr. Dillon and his friends could not sue the Government for them. They are derelicts. This would be all very well if like derelicts they had been deserted by their owners. But the theory hardly justifies the initial fact that they were taken by the police from their owners. Moreover, coin cannot be ear-marked, and how can the Government show that the particular coins seized formed part of the moneys paid by the tenants? The presumption must be that if a man of repute is sitting in a room with money before him, and states that this money belongs to him, that it does.

The new way to collect bad debts invented by the police at Loughrea will be attended with striking consequences if it should be adopted in this country. Here is a case in point. The committee and members of a London club, being all more or less out at elbows owing to what they are pleased to call "the agricultural depression"—a phrase which, being translated, signifies "misadventures on the Stock Exchange"—enter into a conspiracy not to pay, without abatement, their butcher, who has been selling them New Zealand mutton and charging for it as "best Southdown." The butcher, instead of going to the country-court, goes to the police, and the police walk into the committee-room, arrest the "conspirators," and carry off the January subscriptions, which happen to be lying on the table, with these the police then pay the butcher whatever he pleases to ask, and, adjourning to a public-house, drink the balance to the success of "the ordinary law firmly and strenuously administered." The magistrate before whom the case would be brought would have no hesitation in saying that he had no authority to make any order with regard to the return of the money, but would accept bail in a reasonable amount for the appearance of the defendants. The case would excite no interest in this country. The whole affair would appear the most natural proceeding in the world.

THE STORY OF EMIN BEY.

BEYOND the fact that he is labouring in the cause of civilization somewhere in the Soudan, very little is known in this country of Emin Bey. Yet he is a truly remarkable man. It is now eight years since General Gordon appointed him Governor-General of the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces, a district so large that Great Britain would lie in a corner of it. Emin Bey, who is an Austrian doctor, started upon his work without any flourish of trumpets. His task looked like an impossible one; but Gordon was constantly doing "impossible" things himself, and expected as much of his lieutenants. When Emin Bey reached the provinces he was to rule over if he could reduce them to order, he found things about as bad as they could be. That was in 1878. In three years he had swept the slave-traders out of that enormous tract of land with its six million inhabitants; and these gentry have never dared to show their faces since. The provinces had, so far, been governed at a deficit of £38,000 per annum; by the end of 1881 there was a surplus of £3,000. Although the Governor-General had established several public works in that time, the expenses of which were considerable, this surplus was not obtained by more taxation. The change had been brought about simply by good government, by economy, and by the suppression of abuses.

Then came the rumours of troubles in the Soudan. Emin Bey was one of the first to foresee them, and to suggest how they might be dealt with. His advice was disregarded and was told to attend to the affairs of his own provinces. Then came the Soudan war, and, being hopelessly beyond relief, Emin Bey was first neglected and then forgotten. It is three years since he has had instructions of any kind from the Egyptian Government, though in 1886 he managed once or twice to communicate with them. As a rule what messages he has sent to Egypt or elsewhere have been intercepted. All that is known of his life during these three years is derived from a few private letters to a friend in this country. As several letters have been lost for the one that has reached its destination, the narrative is not continous.

Emin Bey has more than held his own during these three years. There has been fighting; but he has driven the enemy back, sometimes after terrible struggles. He has with him some 4,000 troops; and this is how he writes of them referring to one of these conflicts when his men were attacked from the north:—"Deprived of the most necessary things, for a long time without any pay my men fought valiantly; and when at last hunger weakened them, when after nineteen days of incredible privations and sufferings their stomgh was exhausted, and when the last torn leather of the last boot had been eaten—then they out a way through the midst of their enemies, and succeeded in saving themselves." Now, Emin Bey is not a General Gordon; but he is a man of Gordon's stamp, and when so modest and disinterested a commander writes in this fashion we may be sure that his men have been brave indeed. Nor let it be thought that they stay on there because they have no option. Had Emin Bey cared to leave the women and children to their fate and the natives to the slave-traders, he could have cut his way with the pick of his men to the Congo. But Emin Bey never thought of deserting his post because the Government had deserted him. Now, however, he could not withdraw if he wished to do so. In his letters he said that he would endeavour by economizing to make his ammunition last out this year. Without ammunition he is at the mercy of the first hostile potentate—such as the King of Uganda—who makes up his mind to annex the provinces. The brave Austrian makes no demand on the British Government for help; but he sees and says that if a relief force could be sent to him it would save his life and save the provinces. In a letter pathetic in its simplicity, he expresses a hope that perhaps his friends will manage to do something for him yet. All he needs is ammunition. He has worked so hard in his province that it grows for him all else that he needs.

Emin Bey has taught the natives of the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces the cultivation of cotton, rice, indigo, coffee, etc. He has made weavers of some of them and bootmakers of others. The soap he uses is of his own manufacture. In his very last letter he told of his attempts to vaccinate his people. The death-rate in the provinces has been very high of late, owing to an epidemic of small-pox. He has built an hospital, in which he spends a better part of his mornings. He is a schoolmaster. He has connected the different parts of the provinces by weekly posts, there being forty stations. In short, he has done so much in so short a space of time that, with a little assistance, there must be a great career of usefulness before him.

It may be, however, that before a relief force can reach him Emin Bey will have succumbed. Whatever route is chosen seven months must elapse before he could be relieved, and during the whole of the time he will, it seems only too certain, be without ammunition. That there will be an expedition is practically decided upon. Mr. Stanley has been offered the leadership; but it has still to be seen whether his arrangements with the King of the Belgians will allow him to accept it. He may have to go to the Congo; and of course it would be absurd to propose to reach Emin Bey from there. The Austrian may contrive to hold out for seven months, but hardly for twenty. In the event of Mr. Stanley's not being available, Mr. Joseph Thomson will probably be asked to take the command. The Government will render every assistance, but the expedition is to be strictly a private venture.

In the meantime Emin Bey is of good cheer. Though his days are long and his work laborious and his peril great, he is still, in his leisure, the student he was in his earlier days. When it gets dark he retires to his house, and lights the candles which he makes himself. Then he sits down to his scientific studies. At these times he might be a man of science in his laboratory in London. In his last letter he wishes he had more books, and laments the scarcity of "fine shot, arsenic, soda, etc., to enable me to continue the preparation of zo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

THE more pacific character of the political telegrams to-day has not had time yet to show itself in the commercial advices, although the general steadiness and absence of change evinced by Reuter's messages of yesterday is not without significance. Consols remain at 100⅜ and French Rentes in Paris at 110¼, while Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, are also without fluctuation.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday no change had been established.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady for Surats, of which the day's sales were estimated at 1,300 bales out of a total of 10,000, but otherwise the tone of the market was dull, and prices both on the Spot and to arrive unaltered. In New York, however, ready Cotton had declined 1-16 cent and Futures 3 points to 9½ and 9·82 cents per lb., respectively. The receipts of Cotton at the U.S. ports continue heavy, and we must see a heavy falling off in the figures soon if the crop is going to be inside of 6½ millions of bales. On that point we must confess, we have all along been somewhat sceptical, the average weather and condition reports having never, in our opinion, warranted the estimates of 6¼ millions at one time current. The Receipts to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Monday and Sunday's Receipts..	35,000	14,000	29,000
Three days' Receipts	55,000	35,000	52,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,917,000	3,772,000	3,851,000

Cotton in Bombay to-day has been an exceedingly dull market. For export, we may almost say there is no inquiry, the demand both from Lancashire and the Continent being very circumscribed. The local mills have been fairly free buyers of any staple Cotton offering at comparatively full prices, but otherwise quotations which we give as follows are to a great extent nominal :—

		Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ...	Jan.	140	152	162
Broach	March	210	..	..
Dholleras	April	181	186	196
Khangaum	Ready	184-5	..	..
	Feb.	183-4	..	..

WHEAT is unchanged in every respect. Arrivals are not perhaps small for this period of the season, but they are largely made up of stuff not wanted for export, with the result that desirable parcels both of Hard and Soft Wheat are taken up at very high figures as compared with the parity of Home prices.

SEEDS are quiet all round with no feature worthy of special notice.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were :—

Cotton	11,386	bales.
Wheat	64,505	cwts.
Linseed	7,404	,,
Rapeseed	1,946	,,
Gingelly	20,026	,,

FREIGHTS maintain about their previous position. The s.s. Niagara is reported to have been put on the berth for Havre at £1 to £1-0-6, and the speculators are said to be willing to do business for the leading ports up to April loading at £1-1-3 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The advice of 26½ lakhs of wire transfers having been taken up in London yesterday on Bombay and Calcutta at from 1s. 5 7-8d. up to 1s. 5 15-16d. induced the market to open very firm this morning at an advance of 1-16d. per rupee on yesterday's closing rates, and the firmness, at the enhanced level, has been maintained up to the close. The hardening tendency has been aided by a definite acknowledgement on the part of Reuter's Agency that the £330,000 of Silver said to have been shipped for Calcutta by last week's P. and O. steamer was a mistake, and still further by private advices, which quotes Silver in London yesterday very firm at 1-16d. to ⅛d. above Reuter's price of 46⅛d. per oz. For remittance the demand for Bank Bills keeps slack, and at the following rates the position at the moment seems to favour a further advance :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight ...	172½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet. Fours have quietened down to Rs. 99 9-16. sellers, and Fours-and-a-half remain quite nominal at Rs. 100⅜.

SHARES.—The stringency in money is necessarily exercising an adverse influence on the market, which although nominally unchanged in many instances so far as prices only are concerned is exceedingly dull in tone. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we have to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo ; Mahalukshmi, Queen and Ripon Press Companies are quiet, and Mofussils have receded to Rs. 415. Bombay, Burma Trading Co.'s Shares have recovered to Rs. 2,615 first, and Rs. 660 second issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS,

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct.	110xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	81,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	380
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. ..	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	620
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	640
City of Bombay S. & W.	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	895
Dharamsey S. & W. Co	...	...	...	...	...
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	665
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hinguanghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	600	Rs. 37½	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,425
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	660
Jowrai Ballioo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1135
Khandeish.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Maokunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ..	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	63½
Manockjee Petit's....	4,020	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1230
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	420½
Naigaum Cotton Clean New Co. Ld. ..	1,000	1,000	100	...	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	280
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	805
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 15	550
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon.....	641	1,000	400	Rs. 60	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co....			1,000	...	775

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breull's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press,	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dholleras P. & G. Co...	0	300	300	Rs. 10	120
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	350	250	Rs. 10	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,198	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	1225xd.
Sangoon Press Co....	300	500	500	25	620
Vulcan Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 30.	805

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY,

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes ; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
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PIANOFORTES,

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As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An Inspection is invited.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—January 11, at Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia's house, Fort, Bai Cooverbai, the wife of Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, and daughter of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia. The funeral will take place at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERTHOUD—December 24, at "Regent House," Simla, the wife of E. Berthoud, of a son.
JOSEPH—January 5, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.
CROSTHWAITE—January 6, at Nagpur, the wife of R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CURRIE—CATANIA—January 1, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. J. T. B. Cockin, William John Frederick Currie, Opium Department, to Euphemia Henrietta McMullen (Mina), second daughter of G. H. Catania, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1887.

LORD IDDESLEIGH'S ill-health, though it has for some time been a subject of regret amongst his many friends of both parties, is evidently not the only reason for his retirement from the Foreign Office. The fact that he declines to take either of the quasi-ornamental seats in the Cabinet—that of Lord Privy Seal or that of Lord President of the Council—coupled with his son's resignation of the Surveyorship General of the Ordnance, shows plainly enough, that he has not willingly given up his place to Lord Salisbury. He was treated badly when, on the formation of Lord Salisbury's first Ministry, he was jockeyed from the leadership of the House of Commons, but his good nature was equal to the emergency. But we now see that it is possible to presume too much upon the good nature even of Lord Iddesleigh, for that most amiable of men has turned at last. There may be abundant reason for putting the Foreign Office in other hands than his in these critical days. But, allowance being made for that, it is evident that his displacement has been a little too rudely effected. The way in which things have been managed is not creditable to the Ministry. If they cannot conduct their domestic affairs without offending such a tried friend as that most amiable of statesmen, how can they be expected to succeed in their larger enterprises ? They are beginning unluckily at the best, for they must have lost much strength and influence through this striking demonstration of the want of harmony in the party ranks.

MR. BENJAMIN, late Minister of the United States to Persia, gives a lively and sympathetic account of that country and its inhabitants, from the Shah on his Peacock Throne to the peasant in his country hamlet. His "Persia and the Persians" is, we think, the most vivid picture of an Oriental monarchy that has appeared since Palgrave wrote the account of his adventures in Arabia. It is not the notebook of a passing traveller, but the fruits of two years' careful study on the part of a man who had peculiarly favourable opportunities of mastering the subject. Mr. Benjamin did not leave Persia until 1885, so that his account of the country carries us down to a very recent date. His general opinion is that Persia is a stronger and a better governed nation than is generally supposed. The chief rulers of the country are depicted on his graphic pages as able and well meaning, though, on occasion, very cruel and careless of human life, while the people are handsome, valiant, and fond of poetry. The country is healthy for such Europeans as live temperately, and many treasures of art may be obtained by the connoisseur from the Persian pedlars, who bring their wares to your house packed on small donkeys. They are as polite and insinuating as Indian Borahs, and, like them, show great good temper, though you make them open all their wares and buy hardly anything. In the course of bargaining, when they wish to assure one of the truth of their statement, they swear by their own beards, or "pluck hold of the beard of the purchaser and swear by that," which must be rather a startling mode of asseveration till you get used to it. Life in Persia seems to be pleasant and generally safe, unless the passions of an Oriental crowd happen to be roused against you by some untoward accident.

For beneath the artistic tastes and general kindliness of the Persian people there seems to be in high and low a passionate temperament liable to burst out suddenly into open fury. The reigning Shah has himself once or twice shown traces of the ferocity of the founder of his dynasty, who after the capture of Kerman caused the eyes of many thousands of the unfortunate inhabitants to be brought to him on a salver. The story of the summary punishment inflicted by the present Shah upon twelve soldiers arrested for demanding arrears of pay in a riot, in which some stones were thrown and hit the royal carriage, was told to Mr. Benjamin by an eyewitness. Immediately after the riot they were brought before the offended monarch, and "tightly bound and ashen-hued stood awaiting their doom. Gazing on his victims with a stern, fierce countenance, the Shah, after a few terrible moments of suspense, and without having questioned or examined them, gave the fatal decree with a sudden gesture of his hand. Instantly the executioners threw the cords around the necks of the twelve men, and strangled them before the Shah. One poor youth was so robust that the executioner could only extinguish life by stamping on his breast." This happened a few days before the Shah started on his second journey to Europe, and the news of such a cruel and arbitrary exercise of power going before him, decidedly diminished the cordiality with which he was received at various European Courts. But for all this the Shah is described as being able, cultivated, progressive, and even on the whole humane. The last epithet can hardly, however, by any stretch be applied to the Shah's eldest son, the Zil-i-Sultan, who governs the Central Provinces of Persia and has his capital at Ispahan. A poor merchant once complained of his exactions to the Shah, from whom he obtained a royal order enjoining the Zil-i-Sultan to make restitution. Armed with this he went to the Prince, who sarcastically exclaimed, "Ha ! so you thought to frighten your Prince by reporting me to the Shah ? You are indeed a brave man ; I little thought you a man of such courage. So brave a man as you must indeed have a brave heart—a large heart ! I must see your heart and learn courage from you !" Then in a louder tone the Prince cried to his servants "Take out his heart." The menials, we are told, seized the thunder-stricken merchant, cut him open on the spot, and tearing out his heart presented it on a dish to the Prince. Mr. Benjamin was greatly shocked when he heard the story of this outrage, and remembered the many agreeable and humorous conversations he had enjoyed with the perpetrator. The Zil-i-Sultan, though he is the Shah's eldest son, is not the heir to the Throne. The Crown Prince is Musaffar-ed-Deen Mirza, whose mother was of high birth and royal blood, while the mother of the Zil-i-Sultan is of plebeian origin. As the Zil-i-Sultan is very able, and has the control of the contingent of his provinces, consisting of the best forces of Persia, armed and uniformed like the German army, there is some likelihood of a civil war of succession following the death of the reigning Shah. The Zil-i-Sultan favours the English, while the Crown Prince shows an inclination to lean upon Russian support, which is not likely to endear him to the nation.

All through Persia, Mr. Benjamin informs us, there is a widespread fear and hatred of Russia. He considers that the recent so-called rectifications of frontier between the two Powers were simply encroachments upon the territory of Persia, which Russia intends ultimately to absorb in its entirety. At present Russia's policy is to take here a little and there a little, so as to render the Persian frontiers less assailable without making suddenly any one great demand, such as would force the whole nation to rise in arms. There is much in Persia to tempt the cupidity of an aggressive Power Russia by absorbing Persia would gain an outlet to the Southern Seas and a splendid new recruiting ground for her armies. Even the capture of Teheran, which is not a hundred miles from the Caspian Sea, would be a fine prize for the conquerors. In the grand audience chamber in that city is to be found one of the most costly collections of jewels and other treasures to be found on the face of the earth. We have only to read Mr. Benjamin's account of its glories to appreciate how attractive the idea of sacking Teheran must appear to the imagination of an enterprising Russian commander. "In the centre of the hall is a large table overlaid with beaten gold, and a long row of arm-chairs are massively splendid with the same costly material covering every inch of space. At the end of the hall is the famous Peacock Throne, brought from Delhi by Nadir Shah, covered with gold and precious stones in a profusion that places the lowest estimate of its value at not less than thirteen millions of dollars. The reserve of coin and bullion which the Shah has saved from his revenues equal, it is said, to a sum of thirty millions of dollars, is safely locked up in the vaults of the palace. In a glass case one sees a large heap of pearls, dense as a pile of sand on the seashore. Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires catch the eye at every turn, sometimes flashing forth like a crimson or a green fire on the boss of a buckler or a helmet worn at the front of battle ages ago. One ruby there is in that mine of splendour which, on being placed in water, radiates a red light, that colours the waters like the blood of the wine of Burgundy. There too is a globe of the world, twenty inches in diameter, turning on a frame of solid gold ; the surface of the earth is represented by precious stones, different colours being used to indicate the divisions of land and sea ; the ocean is entirely of turquoise, and Persia is represented by a compact mosaic of diamonds." Among the jewels there collected is the famous Dar-i-Noor, or Sea of Light, the second of known diamonds in quality, size, and value. From the treasures collected in this audience room, which could scarcely be rivalled anywhere outside the Arabian Nights, and from other evidences it is concluded that Persia is still a land of wealth. Mr. Benjamin directly discusses the question whether Persia has any better hope of escaping absorption into the Russian Empire than Khiva, Bokhara, and Afghanistan, and decides that she has. The wealth that tempts the cupidity of her neighbours might also be used effectually in her own defence against aggression. In her last two wars with Russia, though her military forces were much worse organised than they are now, she maintained a stubborn resistance through several campaigns against invading armies of from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men, and though eventually worsted repeatedly routed Russian armies on the open field. Since then the European military system has been introduced, and the soldiers have been supplied with modern arms. The army now consists of about thirty thousand men, which could be raised in case of an emergency to two hundred thousand. The natural defences of Persia in the north consisting of malarious districts near the Caspian that would be deadly to European invaders, and arid wastes where the Persian cavalry could operate with great effect, are also important elements to be taken into consideration in the question. All things considered, Mr. Benjamin is of opinion that Persia, particularly if her army were provided with German or English officers, would be able to offer a tenuous resistance to invading armies from he north.

THE boasted omniscience of the London Press was never more curiously shown than in the case of the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, and the consequent straits of the Ministry of which he formed so large a part. The papers said nothing to show that they suspected the approach of a crisis ; all was well, and would continue so. On the very morning of Thursday, the 23rd December, when the *Times* announced the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—who had actually resigned nearly a week before—*Truth* had the following paragraph :—

> Lord Randolph Churchill's "full dress" Ministerial dinner on January 12 is to be given at the Foreign Office, and afterwards Lady Randolph will hold a reception, to which, I hear, about two thousand invitations are to be issued. Lord Iddesleigh has been kind enough to lend his colleague the entertaining rooms, which are the most spacious in London.

That "full dress" dinner will not come off ; and poor Lord Iddesleigh cannot lend the entertaining rooms of the Foreign Office to Lord Randolph, or to any one else. The *World*, which always foresees what *Truth* does not foreknow, was equally serene in its prophetic vision :—

> Mr. Ritchie will introduce the Local Government Bill (on which he has worked incessantly ever since Parliament rose) into the House of Commons at the beginning of February, when it is expected that the Procedure Question will be practically settled. Although the concessions it contains are of a very radical character (?), a prolonged debate is anticipated by the Government. The Allotment Bill will be introduced by Lord Salisbury in the Lords as soon as possible after the opening of Parliament.

There is no hint of the fundamental difference in regard to the Local Government Bill that was troubling the Cabinet, and must have had some influence in urging Lord Randolph to withdraw from the Ministry lest he should be involved in the certain fate which would be the penalty of persevering in a measure that Mr. Chamberlain had elected to make the pretext of a rupture. The *St. James's Gazette*, the day after the announcement of the resignation, made the curious discovery that "a few days before" Lord Randolph had withdrew from the Cabinet he had received an intimation that Mr. Chamberlain would oppose the Local Government project as drafted by Lord Randolph's colleagues ; and that this led to his immediate resignation. The fact is beyond doubt that at least six weeks before it was known Mr. Chamberlain contemplated opposition to the Local Government Bill ; the knowledge of that intention on the part of the member for West Birmingham coloured the thoughts of the Ministers throughout November, and threw them more completely than ever into the hands of Lord Hartington. The predominance of the Whig leader became so galling to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it undoubtedly contributed to his determination, arrived at on other and more solid grounds, to abandon a Ministry which seemed doomed to shipwreck, drifting as it was, without the possibility of proceeding on any course suggested by a regard for its own safety. It is astonishing that the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain, which created uneasiness in the inner circle of the Ministerialists early in November, should have escaped the observation of the London Press. Perhaps it did not escape the observation of all of them. The *Standard* showed by its vigorous and venomous denunciation of Lord Randolph Churchill a month before he resigned office, that the perils of the situation were not unknown. But it was possibly regarded as less dangerous to the Ministry to anathematise Lord Randolph Churchill than to disclose the fatal secret that the dreaded rent in the Unionist compact was imminent. The daily papers, if they foresaw what was coming, kept the public very effectually in the dark as to what was about to happen. Now that it has happened, all the world can see, that it was inevitable, and could at the best be only staved off until the Session opened. The Salisbury Ministry has found to its cost that the situation was precarious and humiliating to a degree, and any consolation to be had was only the dismal one that it could not possibly last. The re-adjusted Ministry can meet Parliament. Whether the substitution of Mr. Goschen for Lord Randolph Churchill will add to its fighting strength remains to be seen. The loss of Lord Iddesleigh is an irreparable misfortune. The name of Stafford Northcote had become a household word ; his moderation, his good sense, his freedom from the besetting sin of his colleagues, the hankering after obsolete economical heresies, gained him the esteem and the sympathy even of political opponents. His absence from the Cabinet under present circumstances constitutes in very deed that loss of the guarantee against re-action which Mr. Chamberlain professed to deplore when Lord Randolph Churchill ceased to form part of the Salisbury Cabinet. The resentment which he naturally feels at his unceremonious expulsion from the Foreign Office is marked by his contemptuous refusal to re-enter the Cabinet in either of the high offices which were on second thoughts offered to him. Lord Salisbury seems unaccountably to have treated his distinguished colleague, who has done so much arduous work for the party, with the same scant ceremony, not to say insolence, as that which distinguished Lord Randolph Churchill *coup d'état* when he dismissed him from the Leadership of the House of Commons, and sent him up to the House of Lords at five minutes' notice. The indignation which this fresh slight has aroused is marked not only by the refusal of the Privy Seal of the alternative Presidency of the Council, but more emphatically by the prompt resignation of the Honorable Henry Stafford Northcote, the Surveyor-General of Ordnance. With Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Iddesleigh changed from colleagues into bitter enemies, the Cabinet cannot congratulate itself much on the acquisition of Mr. Goschen.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Governor-General of Goa from the Colonial Minister in Lisbon, informing him that his Holiness the Pope has been graciously pleased to allow the Goanese Church at Poona (N. S. de Conceicao) and the churches of Vingorla, Malwan, Ratnagherry and Savantvadi to remain under the Goanese jurisdiction as hitherto, in consideration of the fact that the parishioners of those churches are chiefly Goanese and the subjects of Portugal. The telegram states that Monsignor Agliardi has been advised by the authorities at Rome of the above alterations, which are believed to be final. The Concordat will, it is expected, now be carried out, subject to these slight changes.

NOTES FROM ZANZIBAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 20.

AFFAIRS in Zanzibar is just now topsy-turvy. No one knows what is going to happen next. The Germans have introduced the thin end of the wedge and obviously mean to drive it home and make a habitation for themselves in Zanzibar. Claim after claim is made against the Sultan, who has of course to give in in all cases. Every time he delays or makes an attempt to stand on his dignity and prerogatives he is threatened with all sorts of consequences. Half-a-dozen men-of-war appear on the scene, and make a sort of moral demonstration, when the point in dispute is promptly settled to the satisfaction of the Germans. Vitu, near Lamoo, the ownership of which was claimed by several parties, has at last been given up by the Sultan to the Germans of his "free will." There seems also to have been some sort of arrangement made by which the Germans have acquired an interest in the ports of Pangani and Divessalam. While the Germans are more active than ever, the English, seemingly at least, are quite indifferent to what is taking place. They may of course be not so in reality. It is believed however on all sides that some understanding must have been arrived at between England and Germany, owing to which the former lets the latter follow the bent of her inclination in Zanzibar. England certainly has enough to do to take care of her own possessions, but then Zanzibar is nothing if not English, seeing that nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of the Indians, who have also invested their capital there, and own a considerable portion of the land in the interior and on the coast. There must be some reasons that we know not of for the present indifference of the English Government, which permits England's prestige on the east coast of Africa to be clouded by the greater activity of the Teutons.

His Highness the Sultan and his subjects have the best of it against British subjects just now. No claims against Arab subjects are pressed : every one is told to wait, as more important matters must first be attended to. The Sultan has on the other hand gone to the length of prohibiting his *Cazis* or judicial officers from listening or doing anything at the request of at least one individual British subject, who has fallen under his displeasure. In many cases, therefore, great hardship is the result, and it is high time that of the course at present pursued should be modified.

The new treaty of commerce, which has for some reason been hurried through, and ratified by our Government with Germany without waiting for the French to join, came into operation on the 19th August last. But its operation at present appears to be merely nominal. In contravention of its provisions duty is levied every day at the Custom-house on goods which are free of duty, and in some cases it is levied at a higher rate than that provided for. Some merchants complained of this, whereupon the Consul-General, in order to remove all doubt, issued a Gujerati circular explaining the article of the treaty relating to the levy of duty. Things, however, are going on just the same as before, and his Highness puts his own construction on any disputed article of the treaty. Any British subject complaining of this to the Consul-General is advised to pay under protest, and to make a written protest, when his claim will be attended to later on. Another instance of the present dead-lock is furnished by the fact that Jairam Sewji, the former contractor of the Custom-house, has several large claims against the Sultan, and that although some of them at any rate have been pronounced by the Consular authorities to be proper and just, yet in no case has the Acting Consul-General been able to put any effective pressure on the Sultan to meet them.

The new palace that the Sultan is building is nearly complete. It is a huge building, erected on the Sultan's own plans. It makes no pretension to artistic beauty. It is also without a secure foundation, and it is a marvel that it has not collapsed. His Highness proposes to furnish it on a scale of great sumptuousness, and to light it throughout with electricity.

The latest improvement in Zanzibar is the putting up of lamp posts along the Chuckwani Road leading to one of the Sultan's houses in the country. Any improvement here depends largely on the whim and caprice of the Sultan, whose first study is his own convenience and pleasure, the interests of his subjects being a matter of purely secondary consideration. Thus a road is seldom repaired, however badly it may be required, unless the Sultan has to drive that way, and the lamps will be lighted only when his Highness passes on this particular road. We are, however, thankful for small mercies.

The heat is beginning to be felt. Fortunately there happens to be a sufficient ice supply this year. His Highness's ice machine generally manages to break down in the hottest part of the year ; but some time ago a Khoja began working an ice factory, which evidently has put the Sultan's establishment on its mettle, and no bursting of pipes or want of ammonia has been heard of since. It appears that the Sultan encouraged the erection of the new machine, but now that it has been found to work successfully his Highness has withdrawn his patronage.

The Consular Court has not been very active of late. This year litigation has somewhat decreased. An English solicitor, who had arrived to practice here after hearing glowing accounts of business in Zanzibar, is packing up to depart after an experience of six months, having ascertained that Zanzibar is not such a lawyer's paradise as it had been represented to be. The vakils and litigants are moreover in dismay on account of the rumoured departure on leave of the popular judge of the Consular Court, in whose absence business will still further fall off.

EVENING PARTY AT COLABA POINT.

THE series of dinners given by Captain and Mrs. Morland to the European and native members of the Municipal Corporation, of which Captain Morland is the chairman, as well as to other prominent members of Bombay society, were wound up by an evening party given at Colaba Point on Monday last. The premises and its surroundings were tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, evergreens, and plants in foliage. The bungalow and its grounds were brilliantly illuminated, with pyramids of *buttees*, with Chinese lanterns and chandeliers. Refreshments were liberally provided in a large room in the bungalow ; while with a kind considerateness for religious susceptibilities, if any existed, on the part of Hindoo and Mahomedan guests, special refreshment *buffets* were provided in tents pitched in the compound. The band of H. M. S. Eurydus, which had been kindly lent by Sir Frederick Richards, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, played a selection of music during the evening ; and in the intervals, songs and duets were sung by Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Dixon, while Miss Moos, daughter of Mr. A. F. Moos, played on the piano. The music won the appreciation of the guests, who were enthusiastic in the *encores* which greeted the termination of each song. The host and hostess were unceasing in their attention to promote the enjoyment of the guests, who included a large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Sir Frederick Richards, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., C. S. I., Messrs. P. L. Charles

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

France and Turkey are becoming less persistent towards England in their demands regarding Egypt.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The reduction of the British Army of Occupation in Egypt will commence in February and terminate in March. The troops that will remain after the reductions are completed will consist of the 3rd Battery of the Northern Division of Artillery and the 2nd Battery of the South Irish Division of Artillery, the twenty-fourth Field Company of Engineers, the fourth section of the Telegraph Battalion, the first battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, the Yorkshire and the Welsh Regiments, and the 2nd Battalion of the Essex Regiment.

FORMATION OF THE CABINET.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Lord Iddesleigh declines to re-enter the Cabinet either as Lord Privy Seal or Lord President of Council. It is understood that his Lordship resents being superseded in the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

The Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote has also resigned.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurston Holland, member for Hampstead, has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

It is announced from Vienna that the relations between Austria and Russia are improving.

Prince George of Leuchtenberg, who is an officer in the Russian Army, is now mentioned as a probable new candidate for the Bulgarian throne instead of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

A NAVAL OFFICER SHOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 10.

General Lockhart telegraphs from Yemethen on the 5th:—

"We marched south in three columns to Saylay. The cavalry fired on us from the village of Hanonghee Kyoung of Chounga. But we killed a number of the enemy in the attack which ensued.

"Boh Aye is reported to be two miles south of Saylay, but his position was found to have been freshly evacuated.

"On the 6th instant, we marched south-east to Hlawzin. The cavalry come across a gang which had just dacoited Palandat. The ground is bad for cavalry, but several of the enemy were killed and two severely wounded; they are believed to be Bohs. All the leaders are reported to have gone to the Toungdwingyi district, which is panic-stricken.

"I have left Elliot with 80 Lancers and 40 Infantry at Hlawzin; and Sinclair at Kyundom Sayyonaw, with 30 Cavalry and 100 Beluchis. These two columns will probably prevent the return of any large body into the district.

"Colonel Holt with the Ningyan column will move north-east to-morrow to stop that line of retreat.

"With help from Toungdwingyi and Pyin I anticipate that all leaders in these parts—Budha Yaza, Boh Aye, Toke Kyaw and Min Young—will be rapidly accounted for. Their followers are deserting them daily.

"The sight of a Lancer terrifies them. The main column entered Yemethen this morning, the twelfth day out. With one day's halt it has covered 130 miles, exclusive of minor column movements. The men and horses are well."

General Anderson telegraphs from Mahline that he has completed a circuit of 60 miles, having communicated with General Lockhart at Kywegon, with Major Roberts at Oungon, and Major Egerton at Shway Lundaw. Large quantities of weapons have been collected from the dacoit villages, but apparently there were no large gatherings of rebels in those parts.

A Shwaybo report, dated the 8th, says that all is quiet. The disarmament is progressing favourably. Patrols are traversing the whole country.

JAN. 11.

Lieutenant Macdonald, Royal Navy, Commanding the steam launch Forester, was shot dead yesterday, while pursuing dacoits near Shemaga, north of Mandalay.

A Myingyan report of the 9th says that large numbers of firearms, &c., are being collected in the Mestila and Pyinzensnyo districts.

THE BURMA COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

General Roberts leaves Burma on the 6th February, Sir Charles Arbuthnot taking over the Command. General Roberts on his return to India leaves at once for the Peshin Valley.

SETTLEMENT QUESTIONS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Sir Edward Buck has proceeded to the Central Provinces to attend a conference regarding the re-settlement of the Provinces.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

A meeting is to be held to-day in the Town Hall, the Lieutenant Governor presiding, to consider the question of the Jubilee celebration. A large public meeting will be held in a few days.

LATER.

At the meeting of delegates of local bodies held in the Town Hall to-day, the following resolutions were passed:—

That Calcutta be illuminated on the 16th February, and a display of fireworks be given on the maidan, the cost to be met by public subscription, the Governments of India and Bengal, the Corporation and all other public bodies to be invited to co-operate by illuminating their buildings.

2nd, That the Viceroy be asked to fix an hour on the 16th February to receive loyal addresses from public deputations. His Excellency to be asked whether it would be convenient to hold the ceremony in a pavilion on the maidan.

3rd, That a General Committee be organised to collect subscriptions and to co-operate in the celebration.

4th, That the General Committee and the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to appoint Executive Committees.

5th, That the Sheriff be requested to convene a public meeting on the 19th January to consider these proposals.

6th, That the Viceroy be asked to grant two days' holidays, namely, on the 16th and 17th of February.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Titania, which left Bombay for Trieste on the evening of the 3rd inst., arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Karrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester market has been steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅛
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	46½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Cable, Singapore *via* Cape St. Jacques Interrupted. Messages for China, Corea, Japan, Philippines, Annam, Fonquin, Cochin China, and Siam, can only be sent *via* Teheran, Amoor or *via* Moulmein. The public are requested to note that messages sent *via* the Moulmein route are liable to delay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 10.

10 p.m.	69·7

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

6 a.m.	66·6
10 a.m.	74·2
2 p.m.	75·3
4 p.m.	78·2

A RATHER novel suit to recover winnings at gambling has, after a hearing extending over five or six days, been disposed of by Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court. The plaintiff Khushall Hurjeewun sued Merwanjee Khershedjee to recover certain currency notes, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,650, and sought for such damages as the Court might award. The currency notes were seized by the police from the defendant on a charge of theft, which was enquired into by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and dismissed. The magistrate kept the currency notes and directed the plaintiff to sue the defendant for them. The plaintiff, a Brahmin by caste and a speculator on the fall of rain by profession, said that he took the notes in question to a bungalow at Mahim on the 11th November 1885; that the defendant took them from him by a pretence; and tried to run away. The plaintiff was corroborated by one Gourishunker, but both seemed to his Lordship to be persons of bad character who had been several times convicted of petty offences. The plaintiff's story appeared to be highly improbable; and there was no occasion for him to take any money to the Mahim bungalow in connection with the Abkari business which the defendant was alleged to be trying to get him to join. Plaintiff was not a young, inexperienced man likely to be duped into a sudden parting with his money; and his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff had not proved his claim. The defendant had made a defence which in many respects was similar to the story of the plaintiff; and he too was no young simpleton. He said that it was suggested to him that he should become a commission agent for a trader of Bhownuggur, and was introduced to the plaintiff, who pretended to be the moonim of the Buavnuggur Shet. Various meetings were held in a room at Falkland Road, and he said that he advanced Rs. 2,700 to this mysterious man without any promissory note or any writing whatever; and that finding himself afterwards to be cheated out of his money, he determined to get it back by a trick, the plaintiff, the pretended moonim, suggesting that the Buavnuggur Shet should be induced to gamble when he would be certain to lose, and that the defendant might in this way get back his money. Hence the meeting in the bungalow at Mahim. The story was too improbable, and his Lordship believed it to be untrue. The learned judge was of opinion that the best explanation of the matter was that the parties had agreed to meet at Mahim to gamble, and that the row arose at some such dispute as was common enough among gamblers. What the exact reason of the quarrel was, how the currency notes were transferred to the defendant, from whom the police took them, were questions to which the evidence did not afford answers. The parties had given in Court false accounts of what really occurred. His Lordship dismissed the suit with a large portion of the costs, to be paid by the plaintiff. The currency notes in Court were handed over to the defendant.

THE committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation held another meeting yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Captain Morland, to take into further consideration the best way in which the Corporation should take a part in the celebration of the jubilee year of the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE three lady doctors alluded to in our yesterday's issue, Miss S. Armstrong, M.D., Miss M. Fairweathers, M.D., and Miss H. J. Myckoff, M.D., arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, per steamer Arabia.

DR. OWEN, lately released from his duties with the Boundary Commission, has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1884 was Rs. 10,00,14,000; for 1885, Rs. 8,05,90,000; and 1886, Rs. 10,65,79,000.

THE President of the Public Service Commission and Mr. Crosthwaite left for Jubbulpore on Saturday—the Sub-Committees for Bombay and Behar having preceded them. Sir Charles Turner, the remaining members and Mr. F. C. Daukes, the Secretary, followed the President on Monday evening.

THE Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces held its first meeting in the Thornhill Library on Saturday. Sir Alfred Lyall gracefully sought to give the credit for the institution of the Council to his predecessors, but the *Pioneer* says that had it not been for the vigour and persistency with which he urged these claims, they might have remained in the background for another twenty years. For the rest, the business on Saturday was purely formal, except that Mr. Quinton very appropriately introduced a Bill for shortening the language of Council Acts. May it be an augury of brevity and wisdom in all the Council transactions!

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has entrusted Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E., with the designing of the Memorial Hospital about to be erected at Gwalior to the memory of the late Maharajah Scindiah. The cost of the work will amount to several lakhs of rupees, and will afford the Lahore School of Art, which did so well with the design for the Aitchison College, an opportunity of showing what more they can do in applying Eastern architectural resources to Western requirements. An up-country paper remarks that should Sir Lepel Griffin only remain in Central India long enough to start the various public buildings at Gwalior which are likely to signalize the minority of its future Chief, there is every hope "that no fresh addition will be made to the large list of such buildings springing from the regulation source, which help to discredit the artistic perceptions of the English race."

COLONEL CADELL and Mr. Portman have been for several years back making strenuous efforts to establish friendly relations with the inhabitants of Little Andaman, who have hitherto attacked all strangers landed or cast away upon their shores. About the beginning of last year there were symptoms that those efforts were likely to be attended with success, and in July Colonel Cadell and Mr. Portman proceeded to the Island. The Nancowry, we are told, had hardly dropped anchor when the Jarawas came down to the beach without their bows and arrows, and a curious scene was then witnessed. Presents were interchanged, and the Colonel presently proceeded to instruct the islanders in the mazes of Sir Roger de Coverley and the Highland Fling. The Jarawas appreciated those efforts so highly that on the third day they went on board the Nancowry, and Colonel Cadell afterwards ventured to accompany them five miles into the interior.

A BALL given by the British India Agents on board the new steamer Palitana at Rangoon the other day was a brilliant success. In replying to the Chief Commissioner's toast to the prosperity of the Company, Mr. Reddie said that the new steamer was capable of going 15 knots an hour, and was fitted with improved accommodation. There were other steamers in course of construction for the Rangoon and Moulmein run, and due allowance must be made for the unprecedented growth of the trade of the province, which it was practically impossible for a steamship company to make provision for all at once. The Company, he said, were alive to the increasing requirements.

A SERIES of cavalry manœuvres will take place in the neighbourhood of Mhow on the occasion of the Commander-in-Chief's forthcoming visit. His Royal Highness proposes visiting Indore on the 16th, and whilst there will probably exchange visits with the Maharajah Holkar. On the 19th the Duke goes northward to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

THE first report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Punjab is as follows:—"Estimated area under wheat this year 6,857,000 acres, or two per cent. less than last year. Rain fell in October only in the districts near the hills. In most other districts the sowings are short."

THE Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is making arrangements for the observance of August 12, 1887, the hundredth anniversary of the consecration in Lambeth Palace of Dr. C. Inglis, who was not only the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, but the first Bishop of the Church of England in foreign parts. The Archbishop of Canterbury has given his sanction and sympathy, and it is expected that thanksgiving services will be held on August 12, not only in all the Cathedrals and leading churches in the United Kingdom, but also throughout the whole, of the Colonies. The Colonial Episcopate now numbers seventy-five, and it is believed that they will take a special interest in the commemoration of an event in which the Colonies are so deeply concerned.

THE German Admiral at Zanzibar has administered a rebuff to the diplomatic representative of Germany at that capital. It appears probable that the squadron was summoned to Zanzibar by the Consul, who found the Sultan indisposed to yield to some demands which had been made upon him. The Admiral investigated the circumstances, and found that the Consul had acted unreasonably. He therefore paid a ceremonious visit to the Sultan, unaccompanied by the Consul, and the latter is naturally in a condition which justifies the statement that his relations with the Admiral are "strained."

THE incursion of Arabs into the Congo Free State, of which some mention was made yesterday, will probably cause the Belgic-African Association some extra trouble, for the reason that many of its best English officers have left its service. Notoriously, the ablest men connected with the Association were Englishmen, the most reliable either as friends or foes of the natives. The policy of the Belgians has been to make the service uncomfortable for their English officials. The *World* hears of two new trading companies having been formed for exploiting the Congo, one of them having its head-quarters in London, the other in America. Lieut. Taunt, a clever American who was educated at West Point, is to be at the head of one of these enterprises, and he will have as his lieutenant Mr. Herbert Ward, a *protégé* of Mr. Stanley. Mr. Glave, who is mentioned in Stanley's last book, has joined an independent exploring expedition, which has received certain concessions from the King of the Belgians' company.

AN unusual incident has occurred at the Carl Theatre of Vienna. A popular actor came on the stage perfectly tipsy. He screamed jokes at the public, bantered the orchestra in Italian, ran round the stage kissing the actresses, and in fact made such an exhibition of himself that the curtain had to be lowered. The engagement of this too festive comedian has been cancelled.

THE whereabouts of a missing gang of Italian smugglers has been discovered. The band, seventeen in number, were either in hiding or engaged in crossing some mountains near Vicenza, when they were overwhelmed by an avalanche, which swept them down the mountain-side and killed the whole band.

IN the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on Dec. 19, Signor Magliani submitted his financial statement. He estimates that the revenue for the financial year will fully cover the expenditure, notwithstanding the great increase in the army and navy estimates, and that in addition there may be a surplus making it possible further to reduce the land tax. The distress in agriculture was still serious, but there was a satisfactory revival in the export trade.

THE Commissioners of the Board of Trade who held the inquiry into the lifeboard disasters off Southport have reported their opinion that in the one case the boat could not right herself because the anchor had been thrown out, and the men were holding on underneath. In the case of the St. Annes boat there was no evidence. They considered that greater safety could be attained by increasing the stability of self-righting boats, and found that in this respect they had been anticipated by the National Lifeboat Institution, who had already fitted about seventy-five boats with water-ballast, and were rapidly increasing that number. The institution has resolved to send to Southport and St. Annes two new boats, with all the latest improsements, in addition to a large sailing lifeboat to be kept moored at the end of Southport Pier.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says that "a sympathizing editor over here, who thinks Walt Whitman quite the poet, has been getting up a subscription for him." This is the reply which the bard has telegraphed back:—

O *Gutter Gazette!* scrofulous rag of the Effete!—O convulsive news-sheet of Old England!
What made you send that cheque?—that cheque for pounds fifty?
You thought I was hard up, and truly I am not far short of it,—
Never was, never will be, a Jay Gould (or any other kind of jay) or a kind of bullionous Vanderbilt,—
Still, what there is of me's good,—good, though I say it—
(And I—I ought to know, don's you think?)
Since you wish it, I'll rake in your dollars two hundred—for what is there to be ashamed of that?
But I'd give you to know I'm not proud—there's nothing mean about *me!*
If there was I would let you keep your old dollars; but instead I yawp out a Thank you.
And tell you Walt Whitman—Old Walt—is glad of your comrade-like feeling.
He don't advertise, just at present, and can't be a reg'lar subscriber!
But, you know, (if you like) you can send him
A gratis copy?—(Tumblest thou?) Never forgetting the spicy ones!

"HENRY" does not agree with Solomon that to spare the rod spoils the child. "I am glad to see," he writes, "that the London School Board have refused, by a vote of thirty to fifteen, to sanction the pernicious proposal of their school management committee to hand over the unfortunate children to the indiscriminate violence of the assistant teachers. The minority was composed of five parsons and several vestrymen, and, of course, included Sir Richard Temple, M.P., a Major-General Moberley, and Lieut.-Colonel E. Hughes, M.P., gentleman. I trust that the ratepayers will take due note of the names of these persons, and refuse to re-elect a single one of those who have thus shown themselves wholly incapable to guard the interests of the children committed to their care."

THE public having read and discussed the Colin Campbell case with infinite *gusto* for the last three weeks, says Mr. Labouchere, now give themselves the pleasure of indulging in a stern protest against its ever having been brought, and ever having been reported in the newspapers.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 15th Madras Infantry having arrived at Mandalay on the 21st ultimo, has been placed on the strength of the 1st Brigade.

SURGEON FULLER, Indian Medical Department, has been attached to the 3rd Goorkha Light Infantry for duty with them on the Shan Expedition; the regiment embarked at Mandalay on the 22nd instant for passage to Myingyan in the steamer Talifoo.

THE detachments of the 7th Bengal Cavalry for Manle and Katha embarked at Mandalay on the 23rd December on board the steamer Pulu.

LIEUTENANT A. D. FORDYCE, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, has been appointed Treasure Chest Officer with the column under Colonel Stedman.

CAPTAIN C. PULLEY, 3rd Goorkhas, having been reported fit for duty by a medical board, has been ordered to join the head-quarters of his regiment now *en route* to Hlinedet, proceeding with the detachment of the 2nd Hampshire leaving Mandalay on the 26th December for Myingyan.

ALL British and native soldiers and public followers invalided to India from Upper Burma between the 1st November and the 28th February are to be permitted to retain the articles of clothing specially issued to them for field service.

A RETURN of the Ambulance in regimental charge in Bengal gives the following particulars:—

		Doolies.	Dandies.
43	Batteries R.A. and Native ...	43	—
13	do. Mountain and Native...	—	13
8	Companies Sappers ...	8	—
1	Company Royal Engineers ...	1	—
6	Regiments, British Cavalry ...	6	—
28	do. Native Cavalry ...	28	—
34	do. British Infantry ...	34	—
59	do. Native do. ...	59	—
	Total ...	179	13

THE following changes in the Administrative Medical Circles of the Madras Command have been made with effect from the 1st January:—

New Circles	Stations.
Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts.	Bangalore (Head-quarters) Belgaum. Bellary. Dharwar. Kolhapur. Mangalore. Ramandroog.
Southern District.	Calicut. Cannanore. Maliapoorum. Quilon. Trichinopoly. Trichoor. Trivandrum. Wellington (Head-Quarters).

WITH the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, the purchase of Transport and Mounted Infantry ponies, for both Civil and Military purposes, was left to the Transport Department on the distinct understanding that one-third of the ponies purchased were to be handed over to the Civil Officers. This arrangement was entered into to guard against the evils of one department of the public service bidding against another. Complaints have been recorded in both departments that this agreement has not been faithfully carried out. All Military officers purchasing transport animals will offer monthly for the acceptance of the Civil authorities, for police purposes, one-third of the ponies purchased.

COLONEL RAOUL DE BOURBEL, R.E., on special duty in Kashmir, is retiring from the service.

THE move of the A Company, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, from Fyzabad to Benares and of the H Company from Benares to Sitapur, has been sanctioned.

THE Royal Canadian Regiment is not making such good shooting at Dum Dum as it has done in former years at other stations, and complaints have been lodged against the quality of ammunition used; but whether the inferior shooting is due to worn-out rifles or to inferior ammunition, which has been repacked and made new in appearance outwardly, is likely to form the subject of inquiry. The rifles, we believe, have been over ten years in use, and are, as a consequence, much worn.

LIEUTENANT G. M. HARPER, R.E., has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

AN exchange on the roster of foreign service has been sanctioned between Paymaster and Major W. Howard, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, and Paymaster and Captain A. C. M. Gompertz, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. Captain Gompertz is posted to the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, and Major Howard proceeds home on relief.

COLONEL R. W. C. WINSLOE, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 22nd January 1887, on completing four years' service in command of the Battalion, and proceeds home on the above date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. CLEMENTI, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, succeeds to the appointment of Judge-Advocate General, *vice* Colonel J. A. Horne, vacated on attaining Colonel's allowances. Colonel J. M. Stewart succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Clementi as Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast gets confirmed in the Department, *vice* Colonel Stewart.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captain W. S. J. Barry and Lieutenant Ricketts, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant R. F. Alison, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonels R. H. O. G. Haly and C. H. Gardner, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. D. Wend, West Riding Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Mackinnon, Leinster Regiment; and Captain C. L. Woolcombe, King's Own Borderers. To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenant Cowans, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Fenn, West Riding Regiment; and Lieutenants Forbes and Steward, Highland Light Infantry.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT RAJKOT.

WE hear that the Political Agent of Kathiawar has issued invitations to the Chiefs of that Province to proceed to Rajkot to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Of course the invitation will be responded to, but evidently no account is made of the hardships these Chiefs will have to undergo, and the money they will have to spend on account of this tamasha. It is certainly too much to ask them to go back to a place from where they have just returned. The Political Agent must know that the Royal Duke goes to Rajkot in his capacity of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army and not as a Prince of the reigning family. It is probable that he himself may not approve of the arrangement if it is duly brought to his notice.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—"The Jubilee has now been officially announced to be celebrated on Wednesday, 17th February. The necessity of celebrating it with all due *eclat* is admitted on all hands, and it is time the committee appointed by the local Corporation set about the work earnestly. It is said the committee proposes an expenditure of one lakh of rupees out of the municipal funds alone, Rs. 80,000 being proposed to be applied to the foundation of a permanent institution as a Jubilee memorial, and Rs. 20,000 to be spent in illuminations and other forms of temporary demonstration. The foundation of a permanent institution is an excellent proposal. A public lecture-hall or a picture-gallery is a great want in Bombay, and will be a most acceptable Jubilee memorial. But the cost of the institution should not wholly be thrown on the municipal funds. One lakh is much too large a sum to be spared by our Municipality with an estimated saving of 4 lakhs at the end of the year. The Municipality ought to bear its fair share of expenses, but voluntary contributions from the public ought to supply the major portion. If the public are properly approached we have no doubt ample funds will be forthcoming. A public meeting ought to be held, as indeed it is intended to do, and every measure should be taken to interest the whole public in the movement. The Jubilee must be celebrated in Bombay in a manner befitting the wealth and public spirit of the capital of Western India. A fair on the Esplanade, like the one held during the Duke of Connaught festivities, and concentrated illuminations in one place instead of frittering away the illumiuations over the whole town will, we think, be the best way of popular rejoicing.

THE REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

THE resolution about representative councils seems somewhat to overshoot the mark. The powers of the councils prayed for are resonable enough. There is no resolution attempted, as has been represented, in the disposition of the powers of the Executive Government. The Councils will be only consultative, and they will have no power beyond assisting and advising the Government, and seeking information about Government measures in a constitutional manner as the native press has all along been urging they should be. The cloud raised by the *Englishman* about the councils doing the real work of Government and the Executive Government doing only police duty and mounting guard on the treasury and the frontiers is thoroughly gratuitous. It is as regards the numbers of the elected and nominated, the officials and non-official members of the councils that, we think, the demand is not quite moderate. But the extravagance of the demand ought not to prejudice our course. It is no ground for total rejection, as the *Gazette* seems to think. The Government ought to view it as the maximum of our aspirations, and may grant us as much of it as it thinks reasonable. From the observations which fell from the Viceroy's lips in his reply to the Indian Association there is reason to think that a moderate reform is not unacceptable in the highest quarters. On the whole the work done by the Congress is, notwithstanding all detractors, such as any body of enlightened men may well be gratified with, and India is to be congratulated on the growth of public spirit and political intelligence in her sons, as evidenced by the Congress. Our earnest hope is that the work so well begun may be carried on in successive years, with equal ardour, sobriety and good sense, and that future congresses may give us fresh opportunities to express similar congratulations to our country and our countrymens. —*Indu Prakash.*

OUR OLDEST COLONY.

UNDER the above heading Miss. C. F. Gordon-Cumming contributes the following chatty account of Bombay to *Macmillan's Magazine* for this month:—

Of the countless multitudes who in the course of this summer have roamed with curiosity and delight through the Exhibition at South Kensington, I wonder how many have recognised in the part allotted to Bombay the representatives of England's earliest colonial possession?

In truth, in view of the vast magnitude of her Indian Empire in this nineteenth century, it is difficult to realise how very short has been her tenure of supreme power in Hindoostan. Looking at the great city of Calcutta, imagination can scarcely conceive that in the first year of the eighteenth century its site was marked only by three small villages, which were assigned to the British as a sort of complimentary gift in return for presents offered to Azim, son of the mighty Mogul Aurungzebe.

BOMBAY TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Neither is it easy to look on the queenly city of Bombay, with its beautiful blue harbour crowded with shipping, its great docks, its busy commercial quarters, its luxurious houses embowered in delightful shady gardens, forming so fair a foreground to the fine hill-ranges of the mainland, and to realise that only two centuries back this isle was deemed so worthless a possession, that, when in 1661 it was ceded to Britain by the Portuguese as part of the dowry of Queen Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles the Second, the king and his councillors thought they had done a very good stroke of business when they agreed to let it in perpetuity to the East India Company, at an annual rent of ten pounds! So in 1669 it passed into the hands of the Honourable Company, who had the forethought to preceive the value of the magnificent harbour from which the island derives its Portuguese name of Bom-Bahia.

Some interesting details of the cession have been recorded by one Hamilton, who visited this far country in the close of the seventeenth century—a solitary pioneer of the travelling legions of the present day. He tells how, after the marriage, "King Charles sent my Lord Malberry with four or five ships to take possession of Bombay, and the King of Portugal sent a Viceroy to deliver it and all its royalties to the said lord." They reached Bombay in 1663, and Sir Abraham Shipman was appointed Governor for King Charles, but the ecclesiastical authorities refused to acknowledge this transfer of proprietorship. In the following year my Lord Malberry returned to England with two ships, leaving Sir Abraham with the rest of the Company to pass the westerly monsoon in some port on the coast. "Being unacquainted, they chose a desolate island, called Aujadiva, to winter at. Here they stayed from April till October, in which time they buried above two hundred of their men!" After this very trying experience the Viceroy returned to Bombay, to ascertain whether the Church had decided on obedience to the King of Portugal's commands. He found the priests disposed to be acquiescent, but ere the terms of the treaty were finally settled, Sir Abraham died. It was concluded by his successor, who agreed that the inhabitants of the isle should enjoy the possession of their lands and religious liberty, but he forgot to insert the royalties, which included part of the Isle of Salsette, so these long continued a bone of contention.

MODERN BOMBAY.

Now that insignificant isle is the site of a vast and busy city, the capital of a Presidency whose population may be roughly estimated at about twenty millions, while that of the city itself exceeds six hundred thousand. The proportion of these subjects of the British Crown may be indicated thus:—

Hindoos ...	300,000
Mohammedans ...	125,000
Parsees ...	115,000
Christians ...	20,000
Jews ...	1,000

Of course, a crowd composed of such varied elements cannot fail to offer innumerable charms to the artistic wanderer, nevertheless, the impressions conveyed by the bazaar-life of Bombay differ widely in proportion to previous experience of the other Presidencies. No doubt novelty is at all times a wondrous talisman and nowhere does this trite truth strike one more vividly than in this city, where the impression produced on travellers from east or west is so strangely different. To those who here first set foot on Indian soil all is so strange and new and delightful; while to those whose eyes are already sated with the bewildering beauty of the wonderful Mohammedan or purely Hindoo cities, Bombay presents small attraction either from its architecture or its somewhat Europeanised inhabitants.

We were unfortunately of the latter sort so we failed to appreicate the city so fully as we might otherwise have done. Yet all the fascination of the happy months spent among the mighty Himalayas could not lessen the charm of the beautiful scenery through which the railway winds so abruptly, when, leaving the weary dead level of the apparently boundless plains, it enters the Thul Ghat, a mountain range, which, though comparatively, low assumes most shapely and striking forms, many isolated hills being crowned with huge crags and needles such as we see on a small scale in our own Isle of Skye at the Quiraing and the Storr. But instead of being clothed only with stunted grass, these hills have a rich and varied vegetation, of which the most striking feature is the graceful cocoanut palm.

Once within the city, however, (notwithstanding the luxury of pleasant bungalows with wide verandahs open to every breath of the cool sea-breeze, and fanned by the ceaseless rustling palms) we could not ignore the very unpoetic influence of the western world, which, whatever may be its practical advantages, certainly does not possess the native grace of Oriental clothing or architecture. As regards the latter, many of the buildings are painfully British; and even in the bazaars, although some of the native houses have overhanging wooden roofs supported by carved wooden brackets and pillars, there was no picturesque general effect, as in many of the cities we had seen. Inside the shops, however, we did indeed find treasures of art in the beautiful Bombay carved wood-work—chairs, tables, screens, cabinets, of black wood like ebony, each a marvel of workmanship, and reasonable enough in price.

THE MIXED PEOPLES OF BOMBAY.

There was the same painful lack of Oriental grace in the population that struck us so much in their buildings, for, as a rule, the more natives assimilate to Europeans in outward civilisation, the more readily they adopt our dress; and anything more hideously incongruous than Western raiment with Eastern complexion can scarcely be imagined. The vast number of Portuguese half-castes conduce much to produce this effect, and it is a positive shock to one's feelings to find that one is no longer waited on at table by clean, white-robed *khitmutgars*, but by dirty-looking Portuguese waiters, who all answer to the name of "Boy." The *Baboo*, or clerk, walks about bare-headed certainly, but with English patent-leather shoes and most orthodox umbrella. Even the carelessly-twisted turban of Bengal, with its graceful varied lines, is here changed into a stiff ugly thing of enormous size, sewn into countless elborate folds as if stitched over pasteboard.

Amongst the motley crowd, as varied in clothing as in feature and complexion, my attention was arrested by some whose type of countenance was unmistakeably Jewish, and who were further distinguished by a ringlet worn over each ear. I learnt with much interest that these are the descendants of a race of settlers known as the Beni-Israel, the children of Israel. Their numbers are variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, many of these being scattered in the sea-coast villages of the Concan, while others are found in Poonah. They utterly repudiate the term of Jehudi, or Jew, when applied to them, and consider themselves wholly distinct from the Jews of Arabia and Cochin, who are the only other members of the scattered people known to them and to whom they acknowleged themselves indebted for much of the old Hebrew lore they still retain. There seems little reason to doubt that they really are descendants of one of the lost tribes, their accounts of themselves being that they came hither, by way of Arbia, after the destruction of the first Temple. Others, however, declare that their ancestors came from some country further north, and were wrecked on the Indian shores, where they have ever since remained, keeping up many of their own distinctive manners and ceremonies—the only race who, should their dead die on the Sabbath day must (even here, where burial follows straightway after death) leave the body untouched till sunset.

In many respects, however, they have strangely assimilated with the heathen round them, having forgotten much of their old law, as well as the Hebrew tongue in which they recite their prayers, so that the Pentateuch is to them as much a dead letters as the Sanscrit Vedas are the Brahmin. They, however, fully recognise its authority as the law of Moses, and they acknowledge also all the other books of the Old Testament. But the Talmud is unknown to them. At the time when these people were first taken in hand by Christian missionaries, they were so sunk in ignorance and idolatry, that it was only by their rigid observance of a few of the principal Jewish rites that their descent could be authenticated. While professing to adore Jehovah as the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, there was scarcely a family which had not adopted Hindoo idols as its household gods, and many were openly worshippers of serpents.

Of these malpractices they are now ashamed, though many are said still to worship idols in secret, as also to practise divination after the Hindoo manner. Almost all wear amulets and charms like their neighbours. Their social position was as debased as their intellectual footing: they were chiefly oil-sellers, a profession only followed by men of very inferior caste; but from this low estate many have now arisen, and having been duly instructed in their own law, and supplied with abundant copies of the book which they reverence, they are daily shaking themselves more free from the old idolatries and taking up a higher position amongst their fellows. Their synagogue, too, is now a building worthy to rank with any in the city.

THE PARSEES.

But the one prevailing feature of Bombay is the Parsee—a figure as yet unknown to us, for he is not to be seen in Bengal, but one with which our eyes quickly grew familiar, as not only do all Parsees wear the unmistakeable and hideous cap of the Guebres, and in all other respects dress exactly alike, but they also have a most extraordinary resemblance of countenance, so that one would fancy the whole race to be brothers. They are a comely, tall, active race, fairer than any Indian tribe: gentle in manner: enterprising, intelligent, and persevering in all they undertake. Their wealth forms a great item in the prosperity of Bombay, as well it may, since it is said that upwards of a hundred and fifteen thousand of them have settled in the city, so that they form one-fifth of the whole population.

They are the descendants of those Guebres, who were driven out of Persia by Shah Abbas, and of whom barely eight thousand remain now in their own land. Having at first fled for refuge to the mountains of Khorassan, they were thence hunted out by the Musaulman, when they colonised in Guzerat. Again the Crescent drove out the Children of the Sun, whereupon they settled at Bombay, and have there taken deep root. A more flourishing community could not exist. Though at peace with all men, they intermarry with none, but keep their Persian blood pure, and adhere gener

said, they are taken by a subterranean passage and cast into the sea, and so the space is left clear for the next comers.

We had by this time got pretty well accustomed to varied modes of dealing with the dead, and had learnt to look on the hungry crows and vultures perched on the floating Hindoo almost as a matter of course. But there it is an accident of poverty—the end of one whose friends, too poor to purchase sufficient fuel for his cremation, have of necessity committed his body to the sacred river. But these towers of death, where, by deliberate choice, the clay once so dearly loved is given to be torn and lacerated like so much carrion by loathsome birds—placed there almost before the warm blood has had time to chill, as a thing that has become utterly worthless—this is, in truth, a mode of sepulture unutterably repugnant to the mind that contrasts it with the deep peace of our green churchyards, our silent islands of the dead, and a thousand other quiet resting-places beside brown rivers or rippling sea-waves.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD RANDOLPH.

"One who has known Him" contributes the following to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

The popular idea of Lord Randolph Churchill as a politician is that he is a shifty adventurer, with no fixed principles or convictions—an irresponsible free lance, fighting for nothing but his own hand. Like most popular generalizations, this has a good deal of obvious truth in it, but also at bottom a good deal of error. That Lord Randolph is given to contradicting himself is indeed indisputable and notorious; the collection of his inconsistencies has been the stock-in-trade of every Liberal hack for years. But where the world is wrong is in attributing this doublesidedness to personal flightiness on Lord Randolph's part, instead of to the permanent ambiguity in his position. Lord Randolph is a Radical who had the misfortune to be born a Tory, but who has endeavoured to retrieve it by leavening the Tory lump. On and off I have seen him pretty frequently during the last few years, and have had the advantage of hearing his candid opinion upon most of the stirring scenes that have succeeded each other on the political stage. Looking back over my recollections, I feel no little admiration for the consistent purpose which has underlain Lord Randolph's apparently erratic course, and for the remarkable foresight and success with which until now he has waged an unequal fight against the stolid mass of Tory stupidity.

The first time that I saw Lord Randolph Churchill of recent years was in the summer of 1884, when the struggle over the County Franchise was at its height. It is an open secret that he was all along warmly in favour of the extension of the franchise, without any reserves, limitations, or conditions, and that he had little sympathy with the attitude of veiled hostility assumed by the official leaders of his party. In private conversation he made no pretence of hiding his disgust at such short-sighted tactics; and had his advice been taken, the Conservatives would have yielded at once and with good grace what they were reduced to yielding grudgingly at last, and much public time as well as political friction would have been saved. I remember his talking with sincere alarm of the odium which the Tory leaders were recklessly drawing down upon the House of Lords. "We must make a stand, they say—if we don't fight now, when can we ?"—"as if" (added Lord Randolph indignantly) "the sole *raison détre* of the House of Lords was to throw out Franchise Bills !" Lord Randolph made equally light of the alleged fears of his party as to what might happen if Redistribution did not go hand in hand with Reform. "No gerrymandering is possible now," he said; "even if Gladstone meant anything unfair, he couldn't do it. If Reform were disposed of now, the popular excitement would subside; and in an autumn Session—specially held for Redistribution—an immense amount of quiet, independent criticism would be forthcoming upon the Government's scheme. The general election could then be held in January; the Liberals would be able to make no capital out of the franchise, and we should beat them on the score of their innumerable blunders everywhere else."

Such being Lord Randolph's views, it will be well understood how much he chafed at the "no surrender" tactics which were adopted by the party during the summer of 1884. I remember seeing him on the morning after Lord Wemyss gave notice of his motion for a compromise. Lord Randolph did all he could to support this compromise, but all, he said, to no purpose; "everything is in the hands of the Old Gang. Sir Stafford was inclined to have an open mind on Lord Wemyss's motion: but Lord Salisbury came up from Hatfield, took him down with him, and has kept him there ever since. You see there is no Fourth Party unfortunately in the Lords, and no independence of thought among the Tories." I asked him whether he did not attach importance to Lord Shaftesbury having come forward to second Lord Wemyss. "No," he said: "Lord Shaftesbury is a good man, no doubt; but the Archangel Gabriel himself could make no impression on the party." "It's simple madness," he said after the famous meeting at the Carlton; "it isn't politics at all, it is suicide. But I am bound to add that there is method in some of the madness; for there can be no doubt that one result of the County Franchise will be to extinguish the old Tory county member, as we now know him. Individuals will suffer, but not the party. The strength of Toryism will lie in the future—mark my words—in the towns, and we shall gain in the boroughs more than we lose in the counties. We shall gain in quality as well, for the new borough Tories will be much more competent men than the old Tory squires."

I need not point out how precisely these predictions of Lord Randolph's have been fulfilled. The Conservative reaction of recent years has been entirely in the boroughs, and whatever new strength the party has acquired has been due to what may be called Lord Randolph's urban policy. The necessity of such a policy, if Conservatism was to hold its own in these democratic days, is a theme on which I have often heard Lord Randolph enlarge. It is here that he considers himself to have caught Elijah's mantle. The Conservatives, he would say, talk, all of them, of the magnificent policy of Lord Beaconsfield, but they do not sufficiently recognize that the cardinal point of his policy was nothing more nor less than this—to convert the Tories from being a county party into a town party. The kind of policy which Lord Randolph conceived proper to such a party I need not stay to describe. The views which I have heard him express of the scope and meaning of Tory Democracy were fully set forth in the "programme interview" which was published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* just before he left for India in the winter of 1884-85.

It was the day after his return from India that I next saw Lord Randolph, and I remember being much struck by the statesmanlike views on Imperial questions which he had brought back with him, and which he so soon turned to good account as Secretary of State. He talked in a very interesting way about the state of India, the native Princes, and Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty—all of which, however, "for reasons which it is not lawful to mention," I must here pass over. But the Penj-deh affair is now ancient history, and I may, therefore, without any breach of confidence repeat what Lord Randolph said to me thereon, in order to show that he is by no means the mere party schemer that he sometimes passes for. "What we have to do," he said, "is to make up our minds, not to fighting Russia sooner or later, but to at once settling a frontier which shall be absolutely final. The Government seem to me to be doing in this matter exactly what they ought—trying by all means, that is to say, to get what they want without breaking the peace, and at the same time preparing for the possibility of war, and as the Government are doing their duty the Opposition ought to do theirs by leaving Ministers alone. It is all very well when it is a matter of Zulus or Boers, or some other twopenny-halfpenny business, to push party warfare to the uttermost limits, and to nag and cavil and question as much as one likes; but when it comes to so big a thing as a question of peace or war with Russia there should be a truce to party bickerings." Lord Randolph went on, I remember, to make a remark which throws some light perhaps on the present crisis. "The more pronounced our military preparations are," he said, "the more difficult it is for Russia to draw back; and this shows the unwisdom of our making sudden splashes instead of steadily maintaining an efficient force." It is because of one of these sudden splashes now, among other things, that Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned.

Still less will any one be surprised at the turn which events have now taken who followed Lord Randolph's policy during the crisis which preceded the first Salisbury Administration in the middle of last year. With his usual foresight, Lord Randolph was prepared for the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone some weeks before it occurred. "The Government will barely last over Whitsuntide," he more than once said to me. Everybody knows, too, how triumphant he was when the blow actually descended. "I am quite hoarse," he said next day, "from my shouting." But though Lord Randolph was thus jubilant over Mr. Gladstone's defeat, he was by no means equally enthusiastic at the prospect of Lord Salisbury immediately succeeding to office. More than once he said that on the whole he thought the better policy would be to keep the Liberals in on sufferance. Nevertheless, the Tories did soon come in, and Lord Randolph with them—to high office. I remember asking him whether he had not somewhat changed his mind. "Not at all," he replied, and went on to explain that his great fear had been that a Conservative Ministry might have been formed on the old lines and without any of that infusion of new blood which he deemed—and surely rightly deemed—essential in view of the approaching elections. Sooner than see such a Government he would have preferred (he explained) the Conservatives to stay out altogether. "It has been the toss of a penny," he said, "as to what would happen all along. Some sort of Conservative Government, indeed, has been certain ever since Lord Salisbury went to Balmoral; for, like Lord Beaconsfield, he has feelings of unbounded loyalty to the Queen, and her 'commands' are literally such to him. And of course any one could form a Conservative Government to carry on somehow. The waiters at this club" (we were talking at the Carlton) "could do that. But for some time the chances were 100 to 1 against a Conservative Government that would command adequate support in the country, or have any chance of making a good show when the elections come." The time has hardly come as yet when one would be justified in speaking freely of the negotiations which led to the supersseding of Sir Stafford Northcote, and the appointment of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as stop-gap for Lord Randolph Churchill in the leadership of the Commons. It is enough to recall that the negotiations were delicate and prolonged, and that without them Lord Randolph kept steadily in view the necessity of infusing some Tory Democracy into the Cabinet with the view of satisfying the borough electors.

When Lord Randolph became Secretary of State for India, his time and attention were mostly given to the work of his Department, which the Burmese expedition rendered additionally important. But I had some conversations with him during this period upon domestic politics, which have remained in my memory both for the accuracy of some of his predictions and the continuance of his zeal for the "New Conservatism." Early in October he was discussing the prospects of the approaching elections. "The Liberals are counting too much," he said, "on the two million new electors, as if they were going to entirely swamp the three million old ones. We shall do well with these latter, and I shall be surprised if the Liberal majority over us and the Irish is more than six." As a matter of fact, the Conservatives, it will be remembered, fared slightly better, the Liberals being in a minority as against the remaining parties of four. As for the Conservative policy, it is no secret that Lord Randolph was dead against coercion. He made a strong speech in that sense at the St. Stephen's Club shortly before the first Salisbury Ministry was formed, and at that time he said emphatically that he would belong to no Cabinet which brought in a new Coercion Bill. That being his view, he was afterwards very much concerned at the line which then, as now, the *Times* was taking in backing up the landlords in their demands for excessive rents. The fall in prices was already beginning to tell, and the only result of the landlords everywhere demanding their full pound of flesh would be, he saw, to render outrages, and therefore coercion, inevitable. I need not point out how closely analogous the situation now is. The resemblance is equally clear in other matters. Some progress was made with a Local Government Bill, for instance, under the last Tory Government, and I remember asking Lord Randolph Churchill about it. He must not tell me anything, he said, and he could not if he would, for it was not in his Department. "It is an abominably dry subject," he added, "and very complicated, I am told. I cannot say how far the Government will go in the frankly elective and democratic direction, which, personally should like. For my part I see no danger even to the landed interest in such a scheme. But it is impossible to exaggerate the superstitious scruples of many members of the Tory party on these points."

So I remember Lord Randolph saying more than a year ago, although the words might equally have been said yesterday. And thus these recollections may serve, perhaps, to show that his resignation is not a passing freak of temper, but rather the logical result of a consistent attempt to leaven the squirearchy with democracy, and to give the Tory party its only chance of a new lease of life.

HOW THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER WAS INTERVIEWED.

For two days it has been impossible to meet a foreign diplomatist or politician without being asked "Do you know M. Flourens ?" (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times*). "What sort of a man is he ? What are his plans ?" To these questions I could only reply that I did not know him, and had only seen him once, long ago, at a reception by M. Leon Say, at the Ministry of Finance. Such repeated inquiries, however, naturally piqued my curiosity, and I became anxious to know the new Foreign Minister, whose appointment was so unexpected. I accordingly went to a common friend, whose intervention was bound to be effective, and asked for an introduction. "I will readily give you one," he replied; "I shall see M. Flourens in a few days, and will ask him to fix the time." "That will not do," I rejoined; "in a few days M. Flourens will no longer be an unknown man. Those curious to know him will have arranged to see him. They will, unasked, have given me their impressions of him, and my opinion will not then be really my own. Moreover I shall have nothing new to tell, and a journalist who has nothing new to say might as well hold his tongue." "What, then, do you want ?" "To see him to-day." "To see him to-day ! Well, I will do my best, but I do not vouch for succeeding, especially as the Chamber meets at four." I thanked by friend, and we parted.

At five I received a telegram—"The Minister of Foreign Affairs will receive you at the Quai d'Orsay between six and seven." At six o'clock I was at the Quai d'Orsay. M. Flourens was still at the Chamber. At seven he returned, and I was ushered in. He is still under fifty, tall and slim, mild, and almost timid-looking, and has a serious, thoughtful countenance. He has rather long, brown hair, full eyes, a silky beard, rather a wide mouth, a pale complexion, and a polished bearing. As what was said by me is immaterial, and as I could not presume to put questions to a Minister of forty-eight hours' standing in the diplomatic career as generalissimo, it is enough to say that my sole reason for soliciting an interview was because his unexpected appointment had excited general curiosity.

WHERE WAS GENERAL BUTLER ?

The *Weekly Register*, in an article on the Colin Campbell case, says :—"The absence of General Sir William Butler from the court where he was expected to deny in person the charge of misconduct has been variously accounted for, but always in a manner unfavourable to his unsullied name. While sorrowfully admitting—as Sir Charles Russell sorrowfully admitted—that such an absence was capable of such an inference as Mr. Finlay from professional motives, and the public from Protestant restrictedness and suspiciousness, gratuitously put upon it, we challenge that inference in the most direct and positive manner. There are motives of action which do not come into the common cognizance; and, in determining the significance of the line pursued by a man under the influence of a deep emotion, we must never lose sight of the idiosyncrasies of individual character. To this Irish Catholic soldier there was a horror no Protestant can fathom in being wantonly put into a disgraceful court whose right to exist he denied, and in being associated with a scandal which he shrank from naming even to those nearest to him. Proud, indeed, with unreasoning pride, was the challenge tacitly thrown out by General Butler to his accusers to do their worst against him, and to stand confuted, though he would not condescend to parley with them. Perverse the decision, and obstinate the clinging to it; and cruel, as events turned out, to the lady whose defence from calumnies so rancorously advanced required that every point should be defended according to the strict precedents of warfare in that loathsome arena. But for no error of judgment, however great, can there injustice be condemnation such as that with which General Butler is now assailed.

THE TROUBLES IN THE CONGO STATE

The *Independance Belge* publishes an account of the evacuation of the station of Stanley Falls, communicated to that paper by Captain Coguilhot, of the Belgian army, who has just returned to Brussels from the Congo. Captain Coguilhot was the officer who marched to the relief of the station and rescued Mr. Deane and his companions. His account confirms the death of Lieutenant Dubois by drowning in the Congo on the retreat from the Falls. The evacuation was caused by the defender's supply of ammunition running short. When Captain Coguilhot went up the Congo he saw the burning ruins of the station buildings, and the Arab flag hoisted. He was compelled to withdraw by the heavy musketry fire kept up by the Arabs, who were in ambush in the neighbourhood. On his way back Captain Coguilhot met with Mr. Deane and his companions, whom he took on board. He inflicted severe punishment on the Arabs at Yoporra, where he put them to flight after a sharp engagement, in which he was himself wounded, with twelve of his party. Captain Coguilhot does not believe the capture of Stanley Falls to be the prelude to a descent of the Arabs upon the Lower Congo, and points out that in any case there will be ample time to bar their passage, and even to retake the Falls station. He considers it probable that the Arabs will use the station as a base for marauding expeditions in the surrounding district, and will recommence hunting for slaves.

ANOTHER AMERICAN DYNAMITE GANG.

"I understand," writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, "that the Government have been warned that several members of the dynamite gang in America are now on their way to England. There is no doubt that there is a revival of activity among the extreme and criminal section of the Irish-American party, but there is probably no great reason for fear. The fate of the last gang of dynamiters will have a very deterrent effect on the wildest men in the party. I believe, however, that all the members of the Government are now carefully watched."

GENERAL HARDINGE AT SOBRAON.

Lord Hardinge writes as follows to the *Times* :—"I should be much obliged if you could find space for the following observations on an extract from Mr. Walpole's History with reference to the battle of Sobraon. The extract is to be found at page 319, vol. v., and is as follows :—

'The entrenchments which the enemy had constructed were of great strength—they were crowned with artillery more numerous and powerfull than any which Gough could bring against them. This position Gough, on the 8th of February, decided to storm. Even Hardinge, brave to a fault, shrank from the responsibility of attacking works of so great strength, manned by troops of proved resolution. Three times he urged the Commander-in-Chief to desist from the attack unless he felt confident of success. The troops were already in position, the artillery was already opening fire, when Hardinge, for the third time, suggested caution. 'What!' replied Gough, 'withdraw the troops after the action has commenced ? Indeed, I will not. Tell Sir R. Dick (who was to lead the assault) to move on in the name of God.'

To this anecdote there is appended the following note :—

"The story has never been publicly told before, but it rests on unimpeachable authority."

Having had my attention drawn to this passage, I have referred to a despatch written by the Governor-General to Lord Ripon, then President of the Board of control, dated Feb. 16, 1846, giving a long and detailed account of the battle, and I am in a position to state as I was in charge of this private correspondence, and in attendance on him on the day in question, that the anecdote, as supplied by the officer of "unimpeachable authority," is very far from being an accurate one. What really did occur was this. There had been a considerable difference of opinion among the Engineer and Artillery officers as to the result of an attack on the Sikh entrenchments, even with heavy siege guns which had arrived from Delhi. These objections were overruled by the Governor-General. I now give the following extracts from the Governor-General's despatch :—

"On the 7th, three days before the battle, I wrote to Sir H. Gough to this effect :—'If, upon the fullest consideration of this question, the artillery can be brought into play, I recommend you to attack; if it cannot, and you anticipate a heavy loss, I recommend you not to attempt it.' Sir H. Gough then wrote to me on the 8th, that, in consequence of my representations, the officers of Artillery and Engineers concurred in the practicability of bringing forward the artillery to shake the enemy, that my suggestions were excellent, and should be carried out. On the 9th he showed me his plan, which was much the same as my own. On the 13th, the morning of the battle, after a cannonade of two hours, Sir Hugh told me that he feared the artillery had made very little impression. I then got on horseback, and finding the staff officers desponding, I sent Colonel Benson to Sir Hugh to say that if he doubted the issue he might exercise his discretion—if he only apprehended a severe loss to 'go on.' My own opinion was that we should succeed, or I should have stopped the attack."

"My brother—now Sir Arthur Hardinge—was acting as A.-D.-C. to the Governor-General during the action, and he is as satisfied as I am that no such communications took place as those alleged at page 319 of the History. The opinion recorded by the Governor-General in his despatch that the attack would succeed and that he would have stopped it, had he thought otherwise, is totally at variance with the story that when the artillery were opening he, for the third time, suggested caution—his message to Sir H. Gough being that if he only apprehended a severe loss, he was to "go on." There are no passages in the despatch which show that prior to the cannonade communications passed which could be constructed into advice urging the Commander-in-Chief to desist from the attack. On the contrary, the two chiefs were agreed both before and during the action, as to the plan of operations and how they should be carried out. As I consider that the anecdote, as it stands, reflects on my father's military reputation, I see no other course open to me than to request you to insert the above statement in your journal. Knowing the demands on your space, I have drawn it up as briefly as the case admitted, and I consider that I have said enough to expose the inaccuracy of the passage in Mr. Walpole's History founded on anonymous authority.

NEW RELIGIONS.

I can recommend "Incidents in the life of Madame Blavatsky" though even Mr. Gurney and the S.P.R. repudiate the miracles of this famous theosophist. I confess to being myself one of those critics at whom the author stigmatises in the preface, with an un-Buddha-like acerbity, as "laughing jackasses"; for though I read every line of the book with much interest, I could not help concluding that "the Masters," and even the awful "Gooroo himself," stood to Madame Blavatsky in the precise relation in which Mrs. Harris stood to Mrs. Gamp. But is not Madame Blavatsky herself a "laughing jackass," for she disregarded contemptuously a letter from "the Masters," which fluttered down on Colonel Olcott's knees from the roof of the carriage of a flying express, though the mystic missive warned her of the treason which exploded two months later, shattering the Theosophic Society to pieces ? If she had given any heed to "the Masters" warning, she could have prevented the whole scandal: yet "she paid little attention to it at the time, but when the news corroborative of the prophecy arrived she felt extremey hurt." Do you remember what Robert Macaire says to his accomplice Bertrand, in one of M. Philipon's caricatures :—'Mon ami, le temps de la commendite va passer, mais less badauds ne passeront pas. Occupons-nous de ce qui est eternel. Si nous fassions une religion ?" This, I confess, recurred again and again to my mind, as apropos to Mr. Sinnett's naive record of the Theosophic Society and its foundress. To any one, however, who is not a laughing jackass; this book, or Dr. Anna Kingsford's "Astrology Theologised" (3), or the "Paracelsus" (4) of Dr. Franz Hartmann, would be an acceptable present. Dr. Anna Kingsford makes it absolutely clear in her preface that "the seven rays of the microcosmic wheels are the Elohim of the man, and their central pivot is the Ensoph, or Divine and Radiant Point, of his system; so that each wheel, macrocosmic and microcosmic alike, has its double procession of manifest and unmanifest, generate and emanent order." "Paracelsus" (whose "portrait on the friuntspiece," to which attention is especially called, is invisible, except, perhaps, to astra eyes), interested me much more than I expected, an I was surprised—such was my spiritual darkness to find that the whole business of mediums, astral bodies, table-rapping, &c., was in full swing in the sixteenth century.

And out of old bookes in good faithe
Cometh all this new science that men lere—
says Chaucer.—*Truth.*

BENJAMIN DISRAELI AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

Count Vitzthum, who was Saxon Envoy in St. Petersburg and London during the time that Herr von Beust conducted the policy of Saxony, has published some more of his diplomatic reminiscences. They include the following interesting recollection of the year 1862 :—"Among the princely personages who visited the International Exhibition in London was the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Russian Envoy, Baron Brunnow, gave a great dinner in his honour, and I was present. Among the guests was the Prussian Minister in Paris, Herr von Bismarck-Schonhausen, who after dinner had a long conversation with Disraeli. The leader of the Opposition gave me the following account of this conversation :—'I shall shortly be compelled,'—the Prussian statesman spoke nearly in these terms—'to undertake the presidency of the Prussian Government. My first care will be to reorganize the army, with or without the help of the Diet. The King has with right imposed this task upon himself, but with his present counsellors he cannot discharge it. With the army placed in a position to enforce respect, I shall seize upon the first pretext for declaring war against Austria, breaking up the German Federation, subjecting the minor States, and of giving Germany national unity under Prussia's guidance. I have come here in order to tell the Queen's Ministers this.' Disraeli's commentary on this programme, since carried out step by step, was (says Count Vitzthum) : 'Take care of that man. He means what he says.'"

JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—It is understood that all the European Powers have now given in their adhesion to the main outlines of the future treaties with Japan proposed early this year by Great Britain and Germany, and accepted by Japan. The adjustment of details will, however, take some time yet. The bases of the new treaties are that Europeans will be permitted to reside and trade freely in the interior, and that the Japanese authorities are to have jurisdiction in all except capital cases over them while in the interior, and in certain limited cases while they are in the foreign settlements. To meet the susceptibilities of Europeans there will be an appeal in all cases to a court composed of European and native judges, which, however, will not resemble the mixed courts in Egypt, inasmuch as the judges will be appointed directly by the Japanese Government, and will be wholly independent of any foreign Power. It is recognized by all parties that this step is merely transitional, and that in a few years it will again be necessary to revise the treaties so as to give the Japanese full and unlimited jurisdiction over persons domiciled in the country, like any other Power. For the next year Japanese judicial officers and institutions will be on their trial. On the result will depend the length of the probationary period.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Thomas Evans writes from Ootacamund to the *Statesman* in regard to the temperance demonstration against the Abkari operations in this Presidency. Refering to the sentence of a week's rigorous imprisonment passed upon eight caste headmen for preventing their caste-fellows from indulging in strong drinks, he says :—

Now, Mr. Editor, I think, we have here a very tangible case, proving how anxious our rulers are that no one should be able to retard the progress of the drink traffic in the country. But beside this, other questions came up which it would be well for Government to consider. Caste is not only a social but a religious institution with the Hindoos. The Government seldom or never dares to interfere in the manifold restrictions imposed upon the people by the obligations of caste. The question is—Is Government not infringing its own rules of neutrality and religious toleration in thus putting down the restraints of caste ? Further, does Government in any other case interfere with the laws of caste when they infringe upon the liberty of the people ? Caste prohibits the use of cow's flesh as food. The man who eats it is at once under the awful ban of caste. Here we see the liberty of the subject curtailed. He dares not eat certain articles of food under the penalty of being cast out as a *pariah*, and disgraced as a vagabond. But how do our rulers act in such a case ? are they indignant ? Do they come forward as the champions of social liberty, and say—"any man may eat what he likes, and we allow no tyranny of caste to ride rough-shod over his domestic arrangements ?" Take another case, Government is anxious to give many of the people of India Western education and the privilege of English experience. But caste is dead against it, and the man who dares cross the *kala-pani* and eat in foreign soil is put out of caste and has to suffer the penalty of social and religious ostracism. Again, the Government is professedly Christian. But should any Hindoo adopt the religion of the Government, he or she will be deprived of all the social privileges of caste. And so one could go on indefinitely. But in any of these cases where the social status and the religious rights of the subjects are ruthlessly overridden by the restrictions of caste, do we find that the Government steps forward to protect its Hindoo or Mahomedan subjects from the threats or from the rigorous exactions of caste ? No. Caste is then regarded as a sacred institution, too holy to be touched, and too strong to be broken. But what do we see here ? When caste comes between the people and the excise revenue, we find our Government step boldly to the front, and at once pose as the champion of social liberty to the people, yea, more, such is the indignation of our liberty-loving Rulers, that those who dare deny their fellows the pleasure of indulgene in strong drink, are prosecuted and condemned as criminals to rigorous imprisonment.

Caste may say "You shall not eat beef"—caste may say "You shall not go to England—caste may say "You shall not give up idol worship," &c., &c., and our Rulers answer never a word. But only let caste say "You shall not indulge in strong drink," and at once the Government comes to the rescue. Why ? Well, as the natives themselves would say, I can only answer *paisa ke-waste* to get money. Even caste is not allowed to block the way—this ruthless Revenue car of the goddess "Diana" of the English in India whose ponderous wheels crush to the dust of death all before it. Much as the "Board" wishes to replenish the coffers of the State, I don't think the Bengal Government under its present Governor would haven taken such harsh measures to foster the Abkari concern which has lately been adopted in Bombay. There is another feature to this question. Suppose the "threats" used were used beyond that of exclusion from caste, can men be legally prosecuted and imprisoned for mere threats ? I am not sufficiently up in the law to give any opinion, but this I do know, a gentleman in the N. W. who was threatened with violence, and who appealed to a magistrate, was told that the law did not recognise mere threats. Anyhow, it reflects little credit on the State, where drinking and drunkenness have become a national curse, to prosecute criminally those who endeavour to check such a fearful evil, though they may not have done so from the best of motives.

And, Mr. Editor, one is irresistibly led to ask. Where is all this to end ? Is the Government prepared to encourage more and more a vile trade that will ultimately sink the whole country into the lowest depths of depravity and demoralization, because it must raise extra revenue to meet extra expenses ? Is not this something very like killing the goose which gave the golden eggs ? It surely is a short-sighted policy, to say the least of it, and the sooner it is fairly looked in the face the better both for the Government and the people.

THE EARLY BIRD.

Madame Patti has excited a *furore* in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. Her name has also been used for a highly ingenious fraud. It seems, from letters which I received from New York on Saturday, that Madame Patti proposes to give concerts in Mexico next month. Some enterprising individual, hearing of this, journeyed to Mexico, described himself as brother of Mr. Marcus Mayer (Mr. Abbey's agent in advance, who, it appears, has no brother), and opened a subscription for the concerts. £6,000 rolled in within a couple of days. Governor Ceballos smelt a rat, and insisted upon the man banking the money. He pretended to do so, but really only banked £800. He then gaily "skipped" with the neat little total of £5,200 as the result of two days' light and pleasant work. He got clear away, while the real Mr. Mayer was snowed up in a train between Cincinnati and Chicago, and was unable to get at him. Mr. Mayer's telegram of eighty-six words, despatched in the hope of catching the individual whom he not unfairly describes as "a monumental rascal," was, "well sprinkled with able-bodied adjectives," and we can well believe it. Mexican credulity is obviously no match for Yankee smartness.

THE SOCIAL UPHEAVAL IN FRANCE.

A correspondent writes to call attention to the gradual development in France of the peasant class, as exemplified in the case of the late M. Paul Bert. "This brilliant and patriotic Frenchman, son of a peasant and not in the least ashamed of his origin, is an instance in point; but we must live in France among French people to see how gradual yet tremendous is the social upheaval going on among the rural classes throughout the country. Many a peasant's son, as public-spirited and worthily ambitious, although less gifted than the President-General of Tonkin and the founder of high schools for girls, pursues his medical or legal studies in the city, then returns to spend a career of usefulness among his own people. A little novelette from the accomplished pen of Mdme. T. Bentzon just out, gives an exact picture of what is going on in out-of-the-way places. Her hero, in 'un Gascon,' the peasant-born village doctor, with his high notions of duty, his austerity of life, his simplicity of character, typifies scores of less gifted Paul Berts, whose fathers, perhaps, could hardly read or write. In fact, such a condition of things must be seen to be realized."

THE AMERICAN MAIL CONTRACT.

The Postmaster-General announces that the agreements now in force for the conveyance of mails from the country to the United States will expire on the 28th of February, 1887, and that he is prepared to receive, at once, tenders for the performance of the service after that date. The arrangement of despatching three regular mails to New York in each week—namely, on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from London, and on the following day from Queenstown—having been found the most convenient that can be adopted in the interests of all parts of the United Kingdom, the Postmaster-General desires to maintain that arrangement; but while giving the preference (other things equal) to ships calling for the mails at Queenstown, he is prepared to consider offers for the conveyance of mails from other parts of the United Kingdom. The owners of such vessels will be remunerated by a payment per voyage, based upon the amount of correspondence carried; and the payment the Postmaster-General is prepared to make for vessels calling at Queenstown and writing for the mails is, for British correspondence, 3s. per lb. for letters and post-cards, and 3d. per lb. for newspapers, printed papers, and patterns or samples, and, for foreign closed mails, the Postal Union sea rates, amounting to 1s. 9½d. per lb. for letters and post-cards, and 2d. per lb. for other articles, those being the actual sea rates which the British Post Office receives from foreign countries for the conveyance of their mails. For vessels not calling at Queenstown the rate of remuneration will be that ordinarily paid for the conveyance of ship-letter mails—namely, 1s. 8d. per lb. for letters and post-cards, and 1½d. per lb. for other articles. The Postmaster-General would prefer to take up month by month, or quarter by quarter, the most efficient vessels; but he will entertain tenders for a twelve months' contract from the 1st of March, 1887, or even for a longer period if the service and terms offered shall prove to be of a completely satisfactory character.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Gelert, 1,107 tons, Captain R. Winter, brought a cargo of timber in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Moulmein (Dec. 29.)

The Italian steamer Domenico Balduino, 3,044 tons, Captain G. Doder, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong, Penang and Singapore, with general cargo and one first-class passenger, Mr. Gower, and 10 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, which arrived in Bombay, under Captain J. W. Livingstone, yesterday morning, brogght the following passengers and a general cargo from Karachi :—Major Wetherall, Bombay Musketry Staff; Dr. Grainger, Lt. B. R. Dietz, 7th Dragoon Guards, *en route* to Mhow; Rev. Father Hillenkamp, Mr. Mukee and two ladies, and 242 deck.

The Anchor line steamer Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss. S. Armstrong, M.D., Miss W. Armstrong, Miss Emily Bacons, Mr. and Mrs. F. Coupers, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss M. Fairweather, M.D., Rev. D. O. Fox, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Glynn, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McCloughry, Mr. Charles Morris and Mrs. Morris, Miss Maidment, Rev. and Mrs. McCoy, Miss Mackie, Rev. W. R. Munson and Mrs. Munson, Miss Millers, Mrs. E. O'Brien and 3 Misses O'Brien and maid, Miss Miner, Rev. G. Q. Stone and Mrs. Stone, Lt. H. Trevor, Miss H. G. Wyckoff, and Mr. E. Woolmer, M.D.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10th January, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Awara	2666	J. Newel.....	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	.....	B	Graham & Co.
„ Rosetta	2154	G. W. Brady....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes ..	1830	G. Scrivener....	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Putialla	..	.....	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Atrato	2066	G. Gordon.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ D. Baldino..	3044	G. Dodero	G	F. Rubattino.
„ Crowned Arragon ..	1485	W. Furguson..	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite.....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rodgers ..	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akaba	2588	J. C. Main.....	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Bernard.	1147	R. Young	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Waverley ..	2422	R. Calvert.....	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ L. Tower ..	1809	G. Nelson	P	Hates, Craig & Co.
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart ..	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero.....	Hongkong, Dec. 21.
	Gelert (s)	Winter	Moulmein, Dec. 29.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Dec. 13.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.

The following vessels commenced loading since yesterday :—

Steamer Iran, for Liverpool.
„ Arabia, for Liverpool.
„ Pachumba, for Cutch Mandvi and Karachi.
„ D. Balduino, for Genoa and Naples.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 10.

From Liverpool.

Clan Macdonald (s), 1 case cutlery, A Mahomed.
Archimedo (s), 24 casks bird shot, G. Mamedalli and Co.
Roumania (s), 2 packages sewing thread, M. Chandabhai and Co.
Persia (s), 3 cases sewing thread, M. Chandabhai and Co.
Clan Mackenzie (s), 1 case silvered plate glass, Merwanjee Hormusjee.
Kirby Hall (s), 1 case cutlery, E. Lookmanji.

From London.

Nubia (s), 2 butts whisky, Philips and Co.
Malwa (s), 2 cases gold, silver and diamond jewellery, Peroshe Edulji.
Hazara, (s), 5 cases brandy, Bolton and Co.
Bokhara (s), 2 packages false jewellery, C. Mamed; 1 case leather boots and shoes, A. Abdoolali and Co.
Thames (s), 50 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 200 cases brandy, S Narayen and Co; 51 cases wines and liquors, Treacher and Co; 6 cases cartridge cases, rifles, &c., Treacher and Co; 9 packages stationary, N Cumroodin; 15 cases boots, shoes, outfits, &c., W Watson and Co; 5 packages ink, N Chandabhai and Co; 25 packages hams, bacon and cheese, Phillips and Co; 2 cases camphor, and 27 cases milk and 10 cases cheese, Rogers and Co; 1 cases spectacles, B Rigold and Bergmann; 10 cases confectionery, T. Samsoodin; 3 cases, printing, paper, W. Watson and Co; 70 kegs zinc paint, Moola A. H. Tyabji; 11 cases medicine, Hurji Moolji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 10.

For Liverpool.

Waverley (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts bone meal, E. Careombhai; 60 bales wool Haridas Coorji; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 78 cwts coir yarn, F. L. Bottleboy; 58 cwts coir yarn, Lakmichand Maneckchand; 136 bales hemp, V. Veerji; 61 cwts ganja, Lalji Poonse; 101 bales cotton waste, F. L. Bottleboy; 39 bales cotton, Lalji M. Varia.
St. Bernard (s), 271 bales cotton, Framji Sands and Co; 100 bales wool and 15 bales wool refuse, G. Toolseedas.

For London.

Hydaspes (s), 2,000 cwts wheat and 110 b

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ...	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,0.0.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay: December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co. Chemists, &c. Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or ...	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ...	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ...	" 93 0	" 96 0
Dry Extra Quality Champagne ...	" 40 0	" ...
First quality Dry ...	" 38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. DRUTE AND GELDERMANN AIX-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra ...	" 44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ...	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ...	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer ...	" 17 0	" ...
Johannisberg ...	" 21 0	" 25 0
Steinwein ...	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg ...	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer ...	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner ...	" 28 0	" 31 0
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger ...	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch ...	" ...	" 21 0
Bernacastler-Roseaberg ...	" 15 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer ...	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ...	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger ...	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger ...	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger ...	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ...	Rs. 18 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port ...	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " ...	" 22 0	...
Very fine " ...	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port. ...	" 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & O. BALANESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda ...	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ...	" 14 0	" ...
Les Canons ...	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lobrun ...	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville ...	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe ...	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau Lantte ...	" 23 0	" ...
Chateau Manvesin ...	" 27 0	" ...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
Haut Canon ...	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc ...	" 17 0	" ...
Chateau Larose ...	" 28 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Estrac Medoc ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Pru de Barrey re ...	" 16 0	" ...
From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ...	Rs. 17 0	" ...
Chateau Rosmer ...	" 16 0	" ...
From BRANDS & BURG PER S. S. BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar ...	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Lanse ...	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
J. Montroc and Co. ...	Rs. 18 0	
J. Descamps & Co.'s Brandy ...	" 21 0	
Cognac, Pure Champagne Munzer Red Bars ...	1 lts. " 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules ...	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsule ...	" 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne ...	" 34 0	
Charles Louvaire very old Brandy ...	" 36 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay ...	Rs. 21 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ...	Rs. 24 0	
" " ...	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend ...	" 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend ...	" 16 0	
BEER.	Per dos. qts.	Per dos. pts.
St. Pauli Beer ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer ...	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer ...	" 5 4	" ...
Bavarian Export Beer ...	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer ...	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer ...	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne Bottles ...	" 5 4	" ...
SUNDRIES.		
Vin Maraschin a case of 24 Bottles ...	Rs. 40 0	...
Finest Rummel ...	" 30 0	...
Superior Vermouth ...	" 22 0	...
Finest do ...	" 20 0	...
Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 2½ lbs. ...	" 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ...	" 2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES,		
VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Dalish Butter, finest ...	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do ...	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Indian Butter, finest, extra quality ..	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
" " "	1 do.	1 0
" " "	2 do.	1 12
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ...	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery ...	" ...	" 0
French Beans ...	" ...	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans ...	" ...	" 0 10
Young Peas I. ...	" ...	" 0 12
" II. ...	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup ...	" ...	" 0 10
Young Carrots ...	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water ...	" ...	" 0 10
Small Sausages ...	" ...	" 1 4
Smoked Sausages ...	" ...	" 1 4
Cerodalwurst ...	" ...	" 1 4
Leberwurst ...	" ...	" 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

NOTICES.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE, ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 23 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—
6, 5½, 5, 5½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ", 9 ", 6 " notice of withdrawal
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to Th MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

TAT ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhoswul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapkli
Byculla "	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Mohona	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narni	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergan
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beorh	Khandalia	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Itheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶	Barsee Road
Ballgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhen
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Qorooloe	Unger
	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee fer	Kheirgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Niphar	Rampur	Dhondt	Hoodgee
Lasseulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurrigam
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodmeh
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartrur	Gondoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poonulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Baskeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biawra Bridge	Sydapore
Mussawud		Nandoora	Gaud
Siso	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*.	Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chunnargaum	Mehmoods-Baraiee
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallel	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Saburmutte
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Amboli Road
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Sanund
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Charolee
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Jackwara
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Veerumgaum
Berowlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Jhond
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Patree
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Kharraghora
Versar	Murolee	Nowley	Sahli Road
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Bhaluj	Luctoran
	Sion	Oomret	Wadwan
		Dakor	

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Juno*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanathra
Limbd	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhoia Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechil
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
† Junction for
30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.
The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.
They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.
It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.
The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the ventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.
Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40·0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... " 32·0. One star ... " 29·0.
Monogram Rs. 26·0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

S ROSE & CO. BOMBAY. AMERICAN ORGANS.

Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in Tone and Finish, to most of the American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 3½ Sets of Reeds, 11 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers, and Knee Swells ... Rs. 800
Cabinet Organ, 2½ Rows Reeds, 7 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell with Pedal Protector ... " 650
The Vesper Organ, in handsomely designed Case, 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell ... " 500

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN.
In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model) ... Rs. 500

AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument) ...

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

Very Handsome,	9 Stops and 2 Swells ...	4 400
Ditto	13 Stops and 2 Swells ...	" 650
Ditto	9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top ...	" 450

DISTRICT TRAVELLING ORGANS. (FOLDING.)

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (By Mason and Hamlin) ...	Rs. 120
Cheaper Instrument Compass, 36 Octaves ...	" 100
do. 4 do. ...	" 120
Commission Sale from ...	" 250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves ...	Rs. 120
Oak, 5 Octaves, beautifully Polished Case ...	" 130
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves ...	" 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...	" 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the Corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and Full Organ Knee Swell ...	" 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops ...	" 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops ...	" 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ...	" 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ...	" 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top ...	" 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops ...	" 300

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remiarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes cooler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.
The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11 s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, warning us from Cheap useless Drugs by ignorant Pretenders, see that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and take avoi dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 13-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 13-3½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
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CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
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POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.
Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—
Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.
In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.
DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebral or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
DR. PEREIRA says : "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.
This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.
CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Steam periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam vessel urvey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port ust Act. Price Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	,, 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	,, 55
The same with alarum	,, 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-piece with lever movement	,, 70
The same with alarum	,, 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement,	,, 90
The same with lever movement	,, 100
5½ In. high do. do.	,, 115
The same with repeater actions	,, 125
The same repeater and alarum	Rs. 130 & ,, 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	,, 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	,, 225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	,, 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	,, 450
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"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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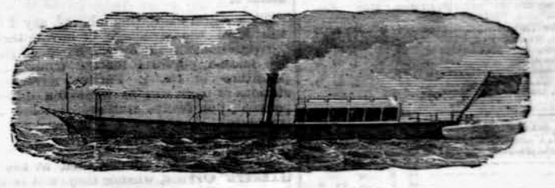

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